Rs 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 17 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1919. TWO ANNAS

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction.
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1919		
18th January ..	Manora ..	7876
25th ,, ..	Mandala ..	8246
1st February ..	Nankin ..	6853
8th ,, ..	Chakrata* ..	5682
15th ,, ..	Sardinia ..	6580
22nd ,, ..	Merkara ..	8235

*Does not carry passengers.

Accommodation as far as is available for passengers desiring to travel by the steamers sailing on the 15th and 22nd February will be allotted on the 31st January.

Passengers are requested to forward their priority certificates before that date to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Bombay, either direct or through their Agents. The priority certificates will be issued on application by the various Provincial Passage Committees.

All passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1919		
7th February..	Dilwara ..	5378

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Dat about.	Steamers	
1919		
17th January ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct.
19th ,, ..	Chakla ..	Karachi & Persian Gulf.
20th ,, ..	Linga ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports.
22nd ,, ..	Khosrou ..	Mombassa, Durban and Delagoa Bay.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons.	Date of arrival.	Date of departure
Yubari Maru.	T. Ohta ..	2957	14th Jan.	20th Jan.
Tosan Maru.	Matsuo ..	3856	27th Jan.	6th Feb.
Tenshin Maru.	T. Yoshizaki ..	4172	29th Jan.	8th Feb.
Yoroppa Maru No. 2	S. Tanaka ..	3078	2nd Feb.	12th Feb.
Shinyu Maru.	G. Konaka ..	..	5th Feb.	15th Feb.

For Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.
(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamer	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Yerimo Maru.	T. Kamiashi ..	25th Jan.	31st Jan.	Japan.
Peking Maru.	S. Saito ..	27th Jan.	2nd Feb.	Japan.

For freight apply to:
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!
and to write with a bad ink.
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
G.S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY NO. 2.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £582,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £582,500
Reserve Fund £650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singaporo

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills an grants Drafts payable at its Head Office an branches and issues Letters of Credit for th use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the follow ing terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 pe cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of in terest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON.
Manager
Esplanade Road. Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,00-
Reserve Fund 42,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Lloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klangg	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Haiphong	Medan	Tavoy
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interes is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on th minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on term which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCK and SHARES bought and sold on account clients, also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN.
Agent

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 24,300 000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbi Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newch wang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin Tokio, Teingtao, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS ar opened for approved customers and Interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of hal yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for on year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI.
Manager, Bombay
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road. Bombay

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 25,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 6,030,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW		KARENKO
TAIWAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI
TOWEN		

The Bank has a large number Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened fo approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less tha Rs. 5.

Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager
30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 40,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opene and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EX CHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager
P. O. Box No. 389.
Church Gate Street. Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances fro Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to Ma 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

Rs.
Authorised Capital 10,00,000
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.
Paid up Capital 4,71,900
Unpaid Capital 5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund 76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and in terest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. pe annum.

SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed o Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent. pe annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend War rants, etc. collected free of charge for Ac count Holders.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs. a. p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up	16,42,023 10 0
Reserve Funds	11,95,950 15 0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:

Amritsar	Hyderabad	Multan City
Bombay	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jullundhur	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jammu	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Jhelum City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	
Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate if 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on applica tion.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discount ed.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, KT.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For prospectus and further particulars Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGER,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LTD.
HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00.000
Invested Funds Over	30,00.000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders

Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.

The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Six lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

RAE & CO., P. BANERJEA,
Managing Agents Secretary.
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4 Its pilicies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS.
Bombay and Deccan.
NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS.
9, Tamarind Lane.
BOMBAY.

"ESAALI" LEADS
SILK TRADE IN BOMBAY.

GOLD,
GOLD AND SILVER,
SILK,
EMBROIDERY

"RANIS" AND
"MAHARANIS"
WEAR OUR
"EMBROIDERED SAREES."

Our Prices are the "Cheapest."

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

INSURANCE.

THE GREAT INDIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office, Bombay.

Authorised capital Rs. 50,00,000 divided into 250,000 shares of Rs. 20 each. It is proposed to call only Rs. 10 per share, Rs. 5 on application and the balance of Rs. 5 on allotment.

Fire Insurance of every description received at lowest current rates.

For particulars, Prospectus and Rates of Insurance apply to:—

RAHIM SONS & CO.,
Secretaries.
6, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS WANTED in all unrepresented districts.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 64 BALES GREY CALENDAR LONGCLOTH OF THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th January, 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction, by the order of the Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., at their Cloth Shop at Ganesh Wadi, Mooljі Jaitha Market, 64 bales of Grey Calendar Longcloth of the following description on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Thakar Gopaldas Virji of Moolji Jaitha Market:—

11 bales, 32 inches, 37½/38 yards, weight lbs. 6½, quality No. 21, each containing 50 pieces.
20 bales, 34 inches, 37½/38 yards, weight lbs 6 5/8, quality No. 31, each containing 50 pieces
19 bales, 36 inches, 37½/38 yards, weight lbs 7, quality No. 41, each containing 50 pieces.
4 bales, 38 inches, 37½/38 yards, weight lbs. 7 3/8, quality No. 51, each containing 50 pieces.
10 bales, 40 inches, 37½/38 yards, weight lbs. 7¾, quality No. 61, each containing 50 pieces.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF CALCIUM CARBIDE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms by order of Mr. N. M. A. Poonawalla, and on account and risk of Messrs. Mahomedbhoy and Co.:—

N. M. C. D. A. P. 141-264—124 drums Calcium Carbide.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

N.B.—The above is lying in Messrs. Ruttonjee Bamonjee and Co.'s Lighter No. 5563, Darookhana.

AUCTION SALE OF 400 DRUMS JAPANESE BLEACHING POWDER.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No 22 Apollo Street Fort. By order of The Indo-British Co., Ltd. and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. J. D. Shangvi of the Berar Oil Mills Ltd. Meadows Street Fort, Bombay.

Ex. s.s. "Taian Maru" and "Heishin Maru" both steamers arrived in Bombay during this month.

400 Drums Japanese Bleaching Powder in one cwt. iron drums packed in wooden crates.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

IMPORTANT FOR MILL OWNERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 220 DRUMS BLEACHING POWDER.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY the 24th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 6, Victoria Dock, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Messrs. M. H. Chowna and Co., the following:—

About 220 drums Japan Bleaching Powder in sound condition, Ex. s.s. "Kosoku Maru."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and balance should be paid the next day and goods cleared away from the Docks.

AUCTION SALE OF SECONDHAND CLOTHING.

On SATURDAY the 25th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, By order of the office concerned. On and account and risk of Messrs. Bakshiram Chitramull:—

bales secondhand clothing.

On and account and risk of Messrs. Noor

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.—(*Contd.*)

Mahomed Alimohamed:—
2 bales secondhand clothing.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 28th January, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Wellesly House," Cooperage opposite the Bandstand, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery, and plateware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich cabinet table ornament, one nearly new sweet-toned cottage piano by S. Rose & Co., glass door book cases, rich pictures, single and double bedsteads, mirror door single and double almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, writing tables, book cases, folding arm easy chairs, hatstands, ice-box, cane furniture, utensils etc., etc. The property of E. Y. Watson, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 30th January, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome specially made to the owner's design plain and carved household furniture by Roberts, Meanzie and other well-known makers, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, rich brassware, old Chinaware, rich ornaments, Persian and English carpets, one richly carved "Kashmir" made dining room suite, such as dining table, chairs, sideboard, folding screens, etc., drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich cabinets, writing tables, book cases, one lot books, electric fans, lights and fittings, Saranpore carved screen, blackwood carved furniture rich water colours, and engravings, rich curtains, phonograph with records, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, ice-box by Army and Navy Avory platform scale, large iron stove with chimney, aluminium utensils, China matting, rich garden tubs and pots, garden roller, English bath tubs, one 6 cylinder 4 seater "Stellite" Motor Car, one dog house, one large fowl house, with fowls, etc., etc., the property of W. Turner Green, Esq., of Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., Chartered Accountants.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 20th January, 1919.

MENESSE & CO.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STEET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, 21st January, 1919, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following goods:—

Cases Copper wire, glass bottles, pencils, thermos flasks, matches, motor cycle, motor parts, Italian cloth, cotton piece-goods, carpets, tobacco, coffee, iron nails, zinc chloride, marine glue, deck chairs, aniline dyes, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE of 84 Bales American Wrapping Paper.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 23rd January, 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account, and at the risk of Messrs. Anandrao Bhawoo and Co., the following goods, landed, ex. s.s. "Sumatra Maru":—

84 bales American Wrapping Paper, 1336-13/20 reams, size 24 by 36, contg. in all 41,896 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of Teak and Jungle Wood Cuttings, Old Iron Piping and Rubber Cuttings, Manilla Rope, Scrap Iron, Etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 24th January, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the P. and O. Dockyard, Mazagon, the following goods:—

A quantity of teak and jungle wood cuttings, old iron pipings, rubber cuttings, steel wires, and Manila rope, scrap iron, empty tins and cases, Galvd. sheets, cuttings, gas lamp and pipes, old linen and carpets, etc.

Purchasers will have to pay whatever Customs dutry, etc., that may be due.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th January, 1919.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted", "To Be Let", "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word one anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p. m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,

"Bombay Chronicle" Office,

No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

Cash payments are received only during Office hours from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. On Saturdays and Holidays from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly ...	,, 16-0	,, 18-0
Quarterly	,, 8-0	,, 9-0
Monthly	,, 3-0	,, 3-8
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE KABADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes," Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd. Hughes Road, Bombay. Call in and see us or write or wire us for everything for your Ford Car, Spare Part. Price List free on application. Telegrams: "Autoford Bombay". Telephone 707.

THE "EMPIRE" is a BRITISH-MADE TYPEWRITER. Hence efficiency combined with durability. Sole Agents, CITY SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 231, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER for Hindu family to teach English Singing, Sewing, etc. Write to G. A. BHATI, Babulnath, Chowpaty. 282

A MOTOR MECHANIC, having at least six years' experience. Apply Messrs. A. H. WHEELER & Co., Hornby Road, Fort. 249

WANTED—An English knowing CLERK, TYPIST preferred. Apply Box No. 97, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 308

WANTED—An experienced COMPOUNDER having a special knowledge of packing to work from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. (S. T.). Apply with testimonials, stating salary required to Box No. 102, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 328

WANTED by an Import Office, an experienced SALESMAN for Chemicals, Drugs, Patent Medicines and a SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply sharp stating salary with testimonials to Box No. 104, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 333

WANTED—SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS, failed or passed, as Travelling Agents to introduce Pharmaceutical Preparations. Handsome salary with allowance. Good chance for capable and pushing men. Apply Box No. 89, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 292

WANTED—A SUPERINTENDENT (graduate or undergraduate with Sanskrit as second language) for Balashram at Cutch-Mandvi. Apply in person with testimonials, if any, to Messrs. HUNSRAJ & Co. 29, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, a man with experience preferred. 322

WANTED—A qualified and trained LADY SUPERINTENDENT for an Industrial School for Women and a Primary Girls' School. Knowledge of Hindi language preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Apply stating salary, qualifications, age, experience and references. Applications will be received upto 15th March, 1919. (Sd.) REWACHAND RATANCHAND, Secretary, Sind Sanatan Dharma Mandala, Karachi.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A TYPIST, salary Rs. 30 p.m. Apply sharp to the SECRETARY, SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, Girgaum. 334

WANTED—A U. S. F. or MATRIC CLERK, knowing Gujrati well. Salary Rs. 30 per mensem with usual allowance. Apply to the CHIEF TRANSLATOR, High Court, Bombay. 342

WANTED—A TRANSLATOR & INTERPRETER, knowing Persian Arabic and Urdu well. Salary Rs. 50 per mensem with usual allowance. Prospects of early promotions. Graduate preferred. Apply to the CHIEF TRANSLATOR, High Court, Bombay. 343

WANTED—SHORTHAND TYPIST, also TYPIST, both must be smart and intelligent, and understand their work thoroughly. Apply enclosing copies of testimonials and stating salary required to Box No. 80, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 272

WANTED—An energetic well-qualified and thoroughly experienced Upper-Subordinate for the Public Works Department of a Native State in Rajputana, pay according to qualification. Retired Government hand preferred. Apply to Box No. 96, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 305

REQUIRED FOR SERVICE in BUSHIR first-class Anglo-Indian or European LABOUR SUPERVISORS, liberal pay. Only those who have held appointments in similar capacity need apply in person with their credentials to TECHNICAL RECRUITING OFFICER, Sankli Street, Byculla, Bombay 247

SITUATIONS WANTED.

YOUNG energetic Accountant with experience in accountancy seeks EMPLOYMENT in or outside Bombay. Write Box No. 99 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 317

WANTED—Post as MANAGER or DYER CHEMIST in dyehouse, Highest qualifications and references. English and Indian experience. Write to Box No. 48, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 166

WANTED.

WANTED.—A COMPLETE PRESS by Nesmyth Wilson. Write with full particulars and prices to Box No. 95 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 304

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Going very cheap one 5½ ton very little used and specially imported American Auto-Truck. Send your offers to Box No. 10, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 321

FOR SALE—PROPERTY at Walkeshwar Road. Apply Box No. 68, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 232

FOR SALE—Pure EUCALYPTUS OIL, Rs. 5 per lb., sample six annas stamps. KRISHNA PRESS, Anantwadi, Bhuleshwar, Bombay—2. 298

FOR SALE—TELEPHONES. Long Distance Magneto Wall and Desk Telephones Switchboards, Accessories. EASTERN ELECTRIC AND TRADING CO., KARACHI. Telegrams: "ELECTRIC KARACHI".

FOR SALE—100 Fully Paid-up Shares in the Cinema de Luxe Theatres Company Limited, Face Value Rs. 100 each. What offers? Apply Box No. 74, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 246.

FOR SALE—FACTORY to turn Utensils in complete working order whole or in part, and a Steam Engine 12 B.H.P., and a Boiler 145 lbs. pressure nearly new. Apply A. A. THANAWALLA & Co., Morland Road, Byculla Post No. 8. 61

FOR SALE—A complete MACHINERY with finishing rolls, boiler and engine of a Silk Finishing Factory and steam and hand looms of a Weaving Factory in good condition and working order; lying at present in Rangoon; for Rangoon delivery. Terms cash and personal inspection solicited. Apply to P. B. No. 444, Rangoon. 266

TO BE LET.

TO LET—ROOMS, suitable for Offices and Godowns at Jambulwadi, Kalkadevi Road. Apply:—MATHURADAS VISSANJI, 3, Wallace Street, Fort. 347

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY—A spacious SHOP in Waterloo Mansions, facing Esplanade Road. Apply to Mr. MISTRI, Navsari Buildings, Fort. 273

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

CHEMICALLY PURE GLYCERINE "PYRAMID" BRAND

Apply stating requirements to:
JOSEPH CROSFIELD & SONS, LTD.,
Cook's Bldg., Fort, Bombay 262

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

To relieve distress in famine stricken Districts of the Bombay Presidency—Kathiawar, Cutch, Guiarat, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Poona and West Khandesh

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED

Subscriptions may kindly be sent to the Hon. Mr. PURSHOTTAMDAS THAKOREDAS, Hon. General Secretary and Treasurer, 111, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 3707 for two Shares Nos. 11149, 11150, in the Bank of Bombay, originally issued in the name of Captain C. I. Dyke and last endorsed to Revd. J. D. Dyke, has been LOST, STOLEN or MISLAID. Due notice thereof has been given to the Bank and all persons are warned against dealing with the Share Certificate in any way. 309

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by he Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai LUXMIBAI, alias Bai SUNDERBAI, widow of Joshi Virji Gopalji, of Bombay Saraswat Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, unemployed. ... .Deceased

(1). JOSHI DAYARAM PREMJI and (2) JOSHI LILADHAR WALJI, both of Bombay, Saraswat Brahmin Hindu Inhabitants, the first an estate broker and the second, a merchant and a landed proprietor, residing at Vadgadi, outside the Fort, the executors appointed by the last Will and Testament of the deceased abovenamed. .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the state of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice of Bombay aforesaid this tenth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 11th day of January, 1919.
Messrs. MADHAVJI KAMDAR and CHHOTUBHAI,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
343

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of VA. SANJI LAXMIDAS, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant. ..... Deceased.

KANJI KARSONDAS, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant, residing at Santa Cruz, outside the Fort of Bombay, the duly constituted attorney of Ladkibai, widow of the deceased abovenamed. .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this ninth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. H. HOWARD.

The 10th day of December, 1918.
Mr. MOTHABHAI DADAJI KOTHARE,
Petitioner in person.
337

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Rs. 1-14. Liberal commission to Agents and Book-sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGHAR, 88 Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

WITH REFERENCE to the Auction Sale of 51 bales of Hinghangha Mills Long Cloth advertised in the papers to take place on the 20th instant at the instance of Messrs. H. Bhikaji & Co., and on account of our clients Messrs. RAMJIWAN NEVATIA, we are instructed by our said clients to inform the public that the said Messrs. H. Bhikaji & Co., have no right whatever to sell the said goods on our clients' account. The said Messrs. H. Bhikaji & Co., have failed to deliver our clients 4 bales bearing No. 732 sold to them although our clients tendered the price thereof to them. Further the said Messrs. H. Bhikaji & Co., sold to our clients 10 bales bearing No. 139 and 38 bales bearing No. 141 Instead of delivering the said goods to our clients they attempted to pass off goods bearing quite different numbers and when our clients detected the said wrongful conduct and declined to take delivery of such goods as aforesaid the said Messrs. H. Bhikaji & Co., have now advertised the said goods for sale on our clients' account. Our clients say that the said Messrs. H. Bhikaji & Co., have acted and are acting in this manner wrongfully and maliciously and with intent to lower our clients' reputation in the market. Our clients intend to take legal proceedings against the said Messrs. H. Bhikaji & Co. in respect of the breach of contract and wrongful conduct on their part as aforesaid.

Dated this 18th January, 1919.

PANDIA & Co.,
Solicitors for Messrs. Ramjiwan Nevatia.
346

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 55 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2-15 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajguily at Champaguily, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Dharamsey Morarji and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Dawarkadas Chotalal and Co.

25 bales each 30 pieces Japanese Shirtings, No. 4141.

On account and at the risk of Seth Narandas Lakhimidas of Ganeshchowk.

5 bales each 50 pieces Japanese Shirtings, No. 5151.

On account and at the risk of Seth Lallubhai Karamchand.

25 bales each 20 pieces Japanese Shirtings, No. Buttak Chap.

AUCTION SALE OF 52 BALES DHOTEES OF THE BOMBAY UNITED MILLS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajguily at Champaguily, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Sha Vadilal Purshottam and on account and at the risk of Seth Samchand Devcaran.

17 bales each 200 pairs Dhotees of the Bombay United Mills, No. Snehvina 8 yards.

10 bales each 500 pairs Dhotees of the Bombay United Mills, No. Snehvina 9 yards.

7 bales each 150 pairs Dhotees of the Bombay United Mills, No. Snehvina 10 yards.

14 bales each 200 pairs Dhotees of the Bombay United Mills, No. Mahananda 8 yards.

4 bales each 200 pairs Dhotees of the Bombay United Mills, No. Mahananda 9 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 45 BALES SHEETING CALENDARS OF THE FAZULBHOY MILLS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajguily at Champaguily, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Jethmal Devcaran and on account and at the risk of Seth Tehilram Girdharidas.

7 bales sheeting calendars of the Fazulbhoy Mills, No. 2825, 6 lbs.

21 bales sheeting calendars of the Fazulbhoy Mills, No. 2925, 6½ lbs.

3 bales sheeting calendars of the Fazulbhoy Mills, No. 3025, 7 lbs.

8 bales sheeting calendars of the Fazulbhoy Mills, No. 3125, 7½ lbs.

3 bales sheeting calendars of the Fazulbhoy Mills, No. 3225, 8 lbs.

3 bales sheeting calendars of the Fazulbhoy Mills, No. 3425, 8½ lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES SITUATE BETWEEN 1ST AND 2ND KAMATIPURA STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th January, at 4 p.m. and 5 p.m. (S. T.), respectively, Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, under the respective instructions from the respective owners, Mr. Adam Haji Abubaker and Mr. Moosa Haji Abubaker, the undermentioned properties at the respective premises.

FIRSTLY.—The property situate between 1st and 2nd Kamatipura Street at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being between 1st and 2nd Kamatipura Street, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 111 and 6/9ths square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 3443, New No. 10215, Old Survey No. 3022 and New Survey No. 5821 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under E Ward No. 1063, Street Nos. 33-144 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property formerly of Morarji Khimji, but now of Moosa Haji Abubaker, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage and the property of Moulabux Haji Budan, on or towards the North by Kamatipura 2nd Street and on or towards the South by Kamatipura 1st Street.

SECONDLY.—The property situate at 1st Kamatipura Street, at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the redeemed quit and ground rent tenure together with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate at 1st Kamatipura Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,003 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Collector's Old No. 3445, New No. 10217, Old Survey No. 3024, New Survey No. 5822 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under E Ward No. 1062, Street No. 31 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the 2nd Kamatipura Street, on or towards the South by the said 1st Kamatipura Street, on or towards the East by property belonging to a Kamati and on or towards the West by the property of Adam Haji Abubaker.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Vendors' Attorneys, Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinsha and Co., at their Office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th January 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

MEDOW STREET, FORT.
OPPOSITE NEW SHARE BAZAAR.

AUCTION SALE OF 1,051 BALES YARN.

Messrs. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will on THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, by order of Chaturbhuj Bhowanidas, Esq., at his shop at Tamba Kata, Pydownie, and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—

On account and at the risk of Messrs. K. M. Sabbayer and Sons:—

400 bales each 400 lbs. Yarn No. 20½ of China and Moon Mills.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. N. M. Rayaloo Ayer Nagasani Ayer and Co.:—

450 bales each 400 lbs. Yarn No. 20½ of China and Moon Mills.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. V. M. Apaji Chetty and Sons:—

134 bales each 400 lbs. Yarn No. 20½ of China and Moon Mills.

42 bales each 400 lbs. Yarn No. 20½ of Apollo Mills.

25 bales each 400 lbs. Yarn No. 24 of New City of Bombay Mills.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 4 days.

AUCTION SALE OF 150 BALES JAPANESE GREY SHIRTING AND GREY DRILLS.

Messrs. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, near the bailing press, at Champa Gully, opposite the Dharamraj Gully gate of Moolji Jaitha Market, by order of Messrs. Suzuki & Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Mr. Valji Bhanjee of Chalk Moolji Jaitha Market.

S. S. "Celebes Maru."

50 bales each 40 pcs. Japanese Grey Shirtings No. 88, 36 in. by 40 yds.

S. S. "Ujina Maru."

50 bales each 50 pcs. Japanese Grey Shirtings No. 133, 38 in. by 38 yds.

S. S. "Tenshin Maru."

50 bales each 20 pcs. Japanese Grey Drill No. 93, 30 in. by 40 yds.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within eight days.

MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th January, 1919.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3469.

AUCTION SALE OF "HENDERSON" MOTOR CYCLE WITH SIDE CAR.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of January, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms next to the Post Office, in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of a Military Officer,

"Henderson" 1914-15 Model 10-12 H. P. Motor Cycle with Gloria side car, recently overhauled. Private offers will be received by the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 CASES BOBBINS AND 3 CASES SHUTTLES.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms next to Post Office, Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. R. K. Motishaw and Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentors Messrs. Vipinchandra and Co.

Ex. S. S. "INAHO MARU."

R. K. 1308 M. Co. 1575/76.—2 cases each 50 gross conical pern bobbins varnished 6½ in.

R. K. 1269 M. Co. 1564/68.—3 cases each 100 gross with pern bobbins 6 in. enamelled.

Ex. S. S. "Ujina Maru."

R. K. 107, M. Co., 1564/68.—3 cases each 30 doz. shuttles 14½ 11, 1 5/8, 11, 5 7/16.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within days from the date of sale.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th January, 1919.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
22, Medow Street.

SALE OF 156 BAGS COLOMBO ROOTS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will by order of the Bank concerned, sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Godown of Messrs. Cox's Shipping Agency, Ltd., near Akbar Press Carnac Bunder the following:—

J. F. S.—156 bags Colombo Roots.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance paid and goods cleared within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th January, 1919.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P. M.

AUCTION SALE of Large Quantity of Linseed and Castorseed, damaged ex. s.s. "Chindwara."

Under instructions from Messrs. Ralli Bros. and on account and at the risk of the party concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th January, 1919, and on the following days, each day, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Alexandra Docks Shed No. 12 (where the goods are lying):—

A large number of bags of Linseed and Castorseed, damaged ex. s.s. "Chindwara."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th January, 1919.

Phone at once 2954
FOR
MILL, GIN STORES
AND
SIZING MATERIALS.
SPECIALISTS FOR
CHEMICALS, LUBRICANTS AND GREASE.
L. TRICUMDAS & Co.,
70, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel—"BABULNATH."
ENQUIRIES SOLICITED

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
Owners: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.
GENERAL MANAGER—JAMES MCGRATH
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
BOMBAY'S GREAT THEATRICAL EVENT
African Theatres & Indian Film Ltd.
present
LAURA GUERITE
with her **MERRY MAKERS**
in the big **REVUE**
"Let's Go"
written and produced by **Laura Guerite**
including the famous London Comedian
George Ross
and a cast of
Carlton Chase **Edyth Hyland**
Bertie & Benson **Dorothy Sutton**
Hugo Graham **Alma Waite**
with
Beauty Chorus
A perfectly thought out entertainment
GORGEOUS DRESSES
PICTURESQUE SETTINGS
CATCHY SONGS
New Faces!
New Artistes
Direct from their enormous successful Tour throughout South AFRICA.
Don't depend on Seats at the Theatre
BOOKING OPEN AT ROSE & Co. upto 6 p.m.
after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.
Booking by Tel. (No. 288) must be taken up before 9-15 p. m.
TO-DAY at 6-30
The Latest Historical War Films
SURRENDER OF THE
GERMAN FLEET
"THE LASS OF THE LUMBERLAND"

THE EMPIRE
Lessees: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.
General Manager.....JAMES MCGRATH
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
War Films illustrating the GREATEST EVENTS IN HISTORY.
SPECIAL WAR PICTURES.
1. HUN FLEET
surrenders to Beatty
(a) Vice-Admiral von Meurer comes to Admiral Sir David Beatty for instructions.
(b) The "KONIGSBERG" bearing the German emissaries, arriving under escort.
(c) Von Meurer comes aboard the "QUEEN ELIZABETH."
2. U-BOATS SURRENDER
End of Hun pirates. The inglorious surrender of U-Boats at Harwich. The U-boats seen at break of day out at Sea from a British Air-ship.
The KING ABOARD the QUEEN ELIZABETH; Honours for Beatty's Men.
The above Film will be shown in addition to the advertised programme.
NO INCREASE IN PRICES.
THE BIGGEST DRAMATIC SENSATION OF THE WAR PERIOD
"The Better 'Ole"
"The Better 'Ole"
OR
'THE ROMANCE OF OLD BILL'
'THE ROMANCE OF OLD BILL'
In 6 Reels—6,500 feet long
GREAT NEWS! GREAT NEWS!

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
SPLENDID PICTURE BILL!
To-day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
the world-famous actress
NAZIMOVA
in the 7-reel Metro Production-de-luxe:
"REVELATION"
illustrating how religion binds a person to virtue and good character; how a person in the most degraded state of living is raised to the higher level of a good person by sober living and fear of God. The many instructive scenes in a monastery show that faith can bring on desirable conditions on nature.
THE FILM OF THE YEAR.
Also the
LATEST PATHE GAZETTE
AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 12, 8 & 4. Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs 5.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
WEDNESDAY NEXT.

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

Lessees : The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.

General Manager..... JAMES McGRATH

Thurs. 23rd and Fri. 24th at 9-30 p. m.

WELLINGTON MILITARY GARRISON

in the Screamingly Funny

PANTOMIMIC REVUE

Hip! Hip!! Hooray!!!

In aid of Sick and Wounded

15 PEOPLE IN CAST 15

and

VAN LOAD OF SPECIAL SCENERY

The entire cast of

Hip! Hip!! Hooray!!!

Consists of Ladies, Officers and Men from The Willington Military Garrison, including Six professionals, featuring

Major ROBERTS-LEWIS as "CANN" and

BILLY SHORE as "BASIL."

Don't miss the Wall Scene

Hip! Hip!! Hooray!!!

The Funniest, Biggest, best Show ever staged in India by Amateurs

Revue produced by kind permission of Harry Day, Variety Agent, LONDON.

BOOKING AT MESSRS. **ROSE & Co.**

THE EXCELSIOR

Owners : The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.

General Manager :—JAMES McGRATH.

Reduced Price Matinee

Next Saturday Jan. 25th at 5-30

Sunday Jan. 26th at 9-30

SPECIAL FAREWELL CONCERT

BY

THAT WONDERFUL TRIO

THE

CHERNIAVSKYS

LEO

(Violinist)

JAN

(Pianist)

MISCHEL

('Cellist)

Music lovers and those who enjoyed the fascinating concerts given recently will welcome this announcement.

Plan now open at ROSE & Co.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay

LAMINGTON ROAD.

To-Night

MISS PEARL WHITE

in

PATHE'S GREATEST AND BEST SERIAL

THE HOUSE OF HATE

13th Episode

" ENEMY ALIENS "

14th Episode

" UNDERWORLD ALLIES "

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest.

FISHING DURING WAR

Interesting and Educational

" KICKED OUT "

Comic by Luke.

TIME—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. daily.

MATINEE—Every Saturday & Sun. at 5 p.m.

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B. L. THOSAR.

Public Accountant.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

41, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Jan. 18.

The Marwadi bazaar opened steadier at Rs. 608 for Fully Good Broach and at once advanced to Rs. 617. After touching Rs. 613 the price improved to Rs. 619, and then fluctuated between Rs. 616 and Rs. 618. Later on there was a further rise to Rs. 625/26, there being more buying power in the market. The rate then fell to Rs. 619/20, but improved to Rs. 624 and after small fluctuations closed at Rs. 623½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 621 advanced to Rs. 625/26 and after further fluctuations closed as under.

The enquiry for ready cotton is still small, but shows signs of some improvement.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good M. G. Broach	April. May	625
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	493
Fine M. G. Oomras	"	565

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p m., on 17th Jan. 1919.

Cotton	11 978	bales.
Wheat	9 910	Qrts
Linseed	6 348	
Rape, etc.	143	"
Gingelly-seed	1 949	"
Poppyseed	80	"
Groundnuts	2,016	M
Castorseed	626	M
Rice	6/1	
Myrabollams	3 899	"
Cottonseed	2,840	"
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	39	"
Jowar	Nil	
Maize	Nil	
Barley	202	"

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bals.
Receipts for week ending 16th January 1919	98,469
Total Receipts from 1st September 1918 to 16th January 1919	694,405
	1919. 1918.
Total Shipments for week ending 16th January 1919	70,314 21,735
Total Shipments from 1st Sept. 1918 to 16th January 1919 ..	231,367 763,257
Afloat in harbour :—Europe ..	1,400 100
China Japan and coast Ports ..	5,975 18,893

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL.

	Bales
G. I. P. Railway from 1st Sept. 1918 to 28th Dec 1918	15,578
B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st September 1918 to 21st Dec. 1918	24,704

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 18th.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15/16
Bank Demand	1 6 1
Bank Acceptance 8 m/s.	1 6 6/16
Fcs. Demand	199½
American Dollars	230
Hongkong	290½
Shnaghai	343
Japan	142½
Singapore	181

Market Steady.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Jan. 18th.

Total up-to-date.

		Rs.	
War Bonds	Rs. ..	..	..
Cash Certificates	"	891-4	" 8,00,830-12
Total ..		891-4	8,00,830-12

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 18.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 29-7-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/16.
Credit 3Msd/a 1/6 13/32.
D. D. on France Fr. 194.
Credit 3Msd/a Fr. 202.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 144-8.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 141-12.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 220-8.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 343.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 156-8.
D. D. on New York Rs. 279-12.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 91.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 98-12.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 83.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. Paper 75.
4½ per cent. Port Trust Long dated 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated 84.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated 83.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long dated 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 92.
The following are the Bank Rates :—
Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was steady with more buyers than sellers chiefly on account of Bears Covering sales.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

Swadeshi 2,045, Swan 600, Simplex 705, Shapurji 121-4, Pearls 545, New Great 322-8, Madhowji 2090, Laxmi Cotton 1625, Kohinoor 1215, Currimbhoy 340, Kastoorchand 1050, Indian Bleaching 167-8, Finlay 485, Fazulbhoy 715, David 607-8, Crescent 220, Colaba 1520, Century 405, Nagpur 2225, Bombay Cotton 615, Bombay Uniteds 910, Bombay Dyeing 1400, Bundi 27, Katni ord 262-8, Katni def 1375, Tata new def 420 p, Tata old def 1115, Tata ord 232-8, Shivraipur 39-8, Alcocks 835, Bombay-Burma 842-8, Bombay Tramway 477-8, Bombay Steam 347-8, Tata Hydro 1180.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange :—

Swadeshi 2060, Swan 600, Simplex 705, Shapurji 122-8, Pearls 545, New Great 322-8, Madhowji 2065, Kohinoor 1220, Currimbhoy 3424, Kastoorchand 1060, Indian Bleaching 167½, Finlay 487½, Fazulbhoy 720, David 607½, Crescent 223-12, Colaba 1520, Century 410, Nagpur 2290, Bombay Cotton 585, Bombay Dyeing 1400, Bundi 27, Katni ord 260, Katni def 1345, Tata new def 410, Tata old def 1117½, Tata ord 235, Shivraipur 39-8, Alcocks 845, Bombay-Burma 842½, Bombay Tramway 475, Bombay Steam 345, Tata Hydro 1180.

PIECE-GOODS

BOMBAY, Jan. 18.

The Cloth Market has been dull and quiet and there have hardly been any transactions of importance to-day. Outside buyers are scared away by the general strike and are keeping off from the market. Business is almost at a standstill. In the meantime the money market is tightening and it appears that it will harden still further, which will no doubt handicap business. Some dealers are taking advantage of the strike by stating that they are unable to take delivery on that account. Values have been nominally steady and in the absence of business prices have not been tested.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 18.

S. S. Novara—Mare—London Dec. 24.
S. S. Lovedano—Registra—Genoa Nov. 23.
S. S. Linga—Brisley—Karachi Jan. 16.
S. S. Turbo—Sinclair—Rangoon, Jan. 7.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 18.

S. S. Manora—Steadman—London etc.
S. S. Koweit—Wheeler—Suez via Aden.
S. S. City of Hankow—Hannaford—Calcutta, Jan. 19.
S. S. Chakla—Allen—Busreh etc.

The following vessel obtained its portclearance on Saturday.

S. S. Yuberi Maru—Oto—Kobe etc.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday.

Steamer Dumra for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Lovedano for Calcutta etc.

S. S. Novara :—The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Novara, 4,249 tons, Captain W. R. Le Mare, arrived in harbour on Saturday from London, which port she left on 24th ultimo, with a general cargo and 127 passengers.

S. S. Lovedano :—The V. S. N. Company's steamer Lovedano, 2,692 tons, Captain G. B. Registra, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Genoa, which port she left on 23rd November, with a general cargo.

S. S. Linga :—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 953 tons, Captain P. L. Brisley, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, which port she left on 16th instant, with a general cargo and 32 cabin and 82 deck passengers.

S. S. Turoo :—The W. & A. Graham Company's steamer Turbo, 2,877 tons, Captain H. L. W. Sinclair, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, which port she left on 7th instant with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S. S. Koweit :—The T. M. Company's steamer Koweit, 2,392 tons, Captain H. Wheeler, sailed on Saturday from the Bombay harbour for Suez via Aden, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. City of Hankow :—The W. & A. Graham Company's steamer City of Hankow, 5,359 tons, Captain W. J. Hannaford, sailed on Saturday from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Chakla :—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chakla, 1,727 tons, Captain L. S. Allen, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Busreh via Kathiawar Coast Ports, Karachi, and Persian Gulf Ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Yuberi Maru :—The N. Y. Kaisha's steamer Yuberi Maru, 2,957 tons, Captain T. Oto, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Kobe via Singapore and Hongkong with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Saturday, 18th January, 1919.

Shed.	Steamers.	Tons.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
	PRINCES DOCK.				
P	Gregory Apcar	2961	N F	N F	.. M M & Co
G	Lunka	986	N F	N F	.. D R I M
Q	Dara	3083	Busra	20-1-19	.. T Morrison & Co
	MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.				
	Shahjahn	1403	N F	N F	.. T M & Co
	HARBOUR WALL.				
	Indravati	513	N F	N F	.. D R I M
	Mahanadi	849	N F	N F	.. P S N Co
	Netravati	699	Bangalore	20-1-19	.. B S N Co
	VICTORIA DOCK.				
1	Crosby Hall	2597	N York	N F	.. W & A Graham & Co
2	Yubari Maru	3025	Japan	20-1-19	.. N Y Kaisha
4	Domra	762	P Gulf	N F	.. M M & Co
6	Moora	3163	London	20-1-19	.. M M & Co
12	Kenzon Maru No. 3	2257	—	N F	.. H S Shustary & Co
14	Junamincka	1325	Busra	21-1-19	.. M M & Co
15	Zayani	2627	P. Gulf	20-1-19	.. H S Shustary
16	Shushtar	1718	—	Suez	.. P G S N Co
	HARBOUR WALL.				
14	Linga	953	N F	N F	.. M M & Co
	ALEXANDRA DOCK.				
1	Varsova	1957	N F	N F	.. M M & Co
3	Ekma	2556	N F	N F	.. M M & Co
4	Peterdinan	3306	—	N F	.. D R I M
5	Ismaila	3381	Bushire	N F	.. M M & Co
6	Castalia	4068	Liverpool	24-1-19	.. W & A Graham & Co
7	Mandala	5120	London	25-1-19	.. M M & Co
8	City of Calcutta	4891	Karachi	N F	.. K Nixon
9	Vasna	4070	Busra	27-1-19	.. M M & Co
10	S'Jacob	2988	Bushire	17-1-19	.. D R I M
11	Nankin	6558	London	31-1-19	.. M M & Co
13	Elpsanta	2695	N F	N F	.. M M & Co
13	Sicilia	4888	N F	N F	.. M M & Co
14	Chusan	1388	Busra	N F	.. D R I M
16	Krakatau	4239	Rangoon	23-1-19	.. D R I M
17	Shuja	3112	Busra	N F	.. T Morrison & Co
	HARBOUR WALL.				
	Jeddah	2923	N F	N F	.. T Morrison & Co
	HUGHES DRY DOCK.				
	Coconada	2162	N F	N F	.. M M & Co
	Hwahkun	7.7	N F	N F	.. D R I M

*Probable date of departure.

IMPORTS.

Jan. 18.

S.S. Dumra from Busreh via Karachi, Agents M M & Co.—38 bags almonds, 169 bags almond seeds 63 bags figs, 118 bags pistas, 256 bags dry dates, 114 boxes dry dates, 643 bags raisins, 217 bags gum, 138 cases asafotida, 49 cases sharkfins, 2/0 pieces steel plate, 11 bags cotton seeds, 8 bundles carpet, 488 bales cotton, 60 bundles wool

S S Turbo from Rangoon, Agents W & A Graham—1,649,004 I G kerosine oil, 2,995 cases kerosine, 655 casks lubricating oil, 26 drums unscented turpine.

EXPORTS.

Jan. 18.

S S City of Calcutta for Liverpool—10,000 cwts linseed—Louis Dreyfus & Co.

S S Castelia for Liverpool—100 bales cotton Patel Bros, 47 bales wool Cox's Shipping Agency, 203 bales wool B. Harbhaw, 54 bales sheep skins D. Hajee Fakar Mohamed & Co., 183 bales coir yarn Walker & Co.

S S Nankin for London—25 casks goat skins E W Stein, 200 bales hemp J A Beghie & Co.

S S Mandala for London—35 bales sheeps, goat skins E Dossa & Co, 55 bales sheeps, goat skins, Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy, 102 cwts gum Ratilal Ambalal & Co, 15 cwts gallnut S D Bassons & Co, 44 cwts aloes A H Marjee & Co, 875 cwts turmeric S D Bassons, 75 cwts gum G B Hirji.

S S Crosleyhall for New York—82 bales goat skins W & A Graham & Co.

S S Crosleyhall for Italy via Suez—2,000 cwts Java sugar I S. H. Moosa.

S S Navara for Kobe—1,900 bales cotton N M K Kaisha, 600 bales cotton The M Bussan Kaisha.

S S Yuberi Maru for Nagasaki—100 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Yuberi Maru for Moji—300 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Yuberi Maru for Hongkong—750 cwts onions E E Dadachanji & Co.

S.S. Yubari Maru for Osake—200 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

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CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 20TH OF JANUARY, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE & THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HAYWARD.

In the Division Court No. 52.

FOR JUDGMENT.

11-18—609-18—Little and Co, The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd and anr v Rustomji Byramji Jijibhai and ors, Mer K and Co.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

30.18—1036.17—Mans H M & Co, Mathuradas Gordhandas v Jamnadas Purshotam and ors, Jehangir & S. Little & Co.

34-18—745-18—Bhimji & Co, Shrinivasdas Sitaram Bavri a firm v Abraham E J Abraham, Ardeshir H D & Co.

32-18—745.18—Bhimji & Co, Messrs Bhimji & Co v Abraham E J Abraham and anr Ardeshir H D & Co, Bhimji & Co.

34.18—m/3-18—Shroff and D, Abdul Rehman Mahomed Narma and ors. v The Municipal Comr for the City of Bombay Crawford B & Co.

35-18—1264.18—Mirza M and M, Haji Essa Haji Sumar v Messrs H Cassumbhoy & Co, Edgelow G W & Co.

33-18—1368.18—Crawford B & Co, Yamashita Kaisen Kaisa Ltd v J A Grant & Co a firm, Daphtary F and D.

FOR SANCTIONING THE SCHEME.

4-11—385-06—Ardesir H D and Co. Abdul Razak v Hormusji Nusserwanji Vakil and ors, Little and Co, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMR'S. REPORT.

553-15—Ard H D and Co, Rustomji Dhunjibhoy Sethna v The Poona Cotton and Silk Mfg Co Ltd, Bhai K and G.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSE.

562-17—Nami H & Co, Balcrishna Vishnu Vaigaukar and anr v Shrikrishna Tatoba Samant and anr. Mehta D. & L., Part Heard.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

576-18—Madh K and Ch. Ramdas Khimji and Co a firm v Panalal Ganeshdas a firm Tyab D and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1276-17—Purnanand and Co. Bhuderji Lalji v Morarji Raghunath and ors. Mer. and Co. Mehta D and L.

22-18—Shroff and D. Laxmidas Bhimji a firm v Narandas Dwarkadas a firm Mehta D and L.

413-18—Mirza M and M, Sorabji Nowroji Gamadia v Byramji Nowroji Gamadia and ors, Mer K and Co. Jeh and S.

468-18—Malvi M R and Co. Messrs Amulakhchand Mewaram a firm v Messrs Bhagwandas Dolatram a firm.

1059-16—Matu J and M, Gangadhar Keshowram v Gopaldas Gordhandas, Payne and Co.

614-16—Judah and S, Vithalrao Shivbagoo Alconda v Rao Saheb Moolji Narayen.

388-17—Amin and D, Bai Bhulibai widow and anr v Purshotam Jiwan and anr, Jam R and D.

153-16—Ard H D & Co, The Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd v The Bhimani Cotton Spg & Wg Mills Co Ltd Kanga & S.

571-17—Vachha & Co, Messrs Makhanlal Bajranghat a firm v Messrs Ramdas Purshotam a firm, Payne and Co. Settled.

681-17—Shantilal M & H, Juthabhai Vishram v Haji Sulleman Haji Jusub, Matu J & M.

66-16—Kharas & Co., Framroz F Bhesania v. anr v. The Indian and Peninsular S. N. Co., Ld., Payne and Co.

526-16—Bhimji and Co. Robert Buchanan and anr v. S N Co. Ld. The Indian and Peninsalai Payne and Co.

29-17—Vachha and Co. Messrs. Daluram Mangalchand a firm v. Tricumdas Lalji Dikshit M and K.

781-17—Bhimji and Co. Bai Bhikibai widow and anr v. Girdharlal Jadavnath Bridmar a firm. Payne and Co.

1383-17—H D and Co. Merwanji Dhanjibhai Sukhai and ors v. Virbaiji widow and ors Vachha and Co.

652-18—Hiralal Th. and Co. Ratansey Doongersey v. Bhawanishanker Parashram and anr. D J Mantri.

1069-16—Motichand and D. Abdulla Goolam Hossein v. Amoobai widow and ors Mulji and Tha.

1142-16—Kanga and Savani, Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer v Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed and ors, Payne and Co.

1458-17—Ard H D and Co. Raichand Ghellabhai v Bai Poorbai widow and anr. Cap and V. Malvi M R and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR EX-PARTE DECREE.

1425-18—N C Dalal. The Maharaja Mills Co Ltd v Sooganmal Roopchand. Moti and D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

TESTAMENTARY SUITS.

4-17—Re Myron Henry Phillips, Motichand and D. Esthir Harlan v Sakharam Pillay Amin and D

6-18—Re Ramdas Keshowdas. Khand L and M. Gangabai widow v Sittaramdasji Guru Gangadas, Tyabji D and Co.

11-17—Re Tookaram Satwaj Hande. Payne and Co, Sagoonabai widow v Baiabai widow. Judah and Solomon.

2-18—Re Cawasji M. Karanjiwalla. Daphtary F and D. Firoze A Karanjiwalla v Framroze Erachshaw and anr. Merwanji K and Co.

12-18—Re Sitaram Hari Patodikar. M V Gokhale, Hari Anant Thatte and anr v Laxshman T Patdikar. Dikshit and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

984-17—Captain and V. Messrs Bruel and Co a firm v Goolam Hoosein Mamooji, Matu J and M. Pocha and Co. For postponement.

78-16—Mulla and M. Jaffer Mahomed Mistry v Kanji Jetha and ors, M B Chothia. Part heard. 6-1-19.

5-18—Moti and Devi. Dada Haji Essack Atmaram v Hiralal Nazar and anr. Edg G W and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

1369-18—Daph F and D, M Nagarseth Sons a firm v Jethabhai Nursey.

1301-17—Hiralal and Co. Manubhai Raghunath Desai v Chhabildas Samalji, Unwalla P and P,

152-18—Purnanand and Co, Gordhandas Purshotamdas and ors v Maganmall Gopaldas a firm, Payne and Co.

292-18—Ard H D and Co. Jethabhoy Kallianji v Kawasji Temulji a firm, Merwanji and Co.

321-18—Mulji and Tha, Amritlal Hiralala a firm v Gordhandas Kalliandas, Mehta D and L.

179-18—In person, Karlapali Satyanarayen v K S T Thevasiparmal Nadur, Raga N and Co.

361-18—Mulla and M, Kanji Valji v Dwarkadas Chaturbhuj a firm, Madh K and Ch.

362-18—C P D'Cunha and Co, Joachim Vincent Paisley v Barjor Framji Mehta, Unwalla P and P.

429-18—Ard H D and Co, Haji Mahomed Joomabhai Jan Mahomed v Noor Mahomed Hoosein Merchant, Shroff and D.

S C Ct 195/4600-18—Patell and Eze, S John alias John David v Pirojshaw Dhanjisha Bolton, Jehangir and Seervai.

365-18—Dastur and Co, Jaygonaldas Ghanesh amdas a firm v Messrs Gordhandas Nathu and Co a firm, Mehta D and L.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS

1643-18—Payne and Co. M H Madan and Co a firm v Abdul Hoosein Hussenally.

FOR EX-PARTE DECREE.

1494-18—Judah and S. Selim saul Reuben v H M Hoosein Sidehi and Sons a firm. Edg G W and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL (IN COURT).

LONG CAUSE.

1448-17—Purnanand and Co, Gordhandas Purshotamdas and ors v Dhanji Mavji a firm, Madh K and Ch.

SHORT CAUSE.

1817-18—Dastur and Co, Nanabhoy Dhanjishaw Patel v Ali Mahomed Haji Tar Mahomed, Chitnis M and K.

SHARE MARKET REPORT

Of 11th January, so far PROVED WHOLLY TRUE. Report of 18th January is now ready. Wonderfully prognosticating. Sent for rupees five only by V.-P. Do write today. GULLIVER'S AGENCY, Bombay No. 2.

"HIP! HIP! HOORAY!!!"

PANTOMIMIC REVUE AT THE EMPIRE.

Our readers' attention is called to the interesting item of the theatrical news of the visit in Bombay of the Wellington Military Garrison Revue Company next Thursday and Friday, the 23rd and 24th January. This Military party is composed of ladies, officers and soldiers, professionals (there are six of the latter in the Company) of the above Garrison. They are making a special tour in India with a cast of 15 people and a van load of special scenery painted by a London scenic artist now in khaki. The two star artists are Major Robert Lewis, whose great speciality is light comedy of the George Grossmith type and Billy Shore, a comedian of the Teddy Payne variety. This gentleman under another name is one of the most popular comedians of the English Music Hall stage, and Capt. Worswick, the Business Manager, informs us that he will be one of the funniest low comedy performers seen in Bombay for a long time. The show "Hip! Hip! Hooray!" is produced by a London professional and is exactly the same as produced in London. Full permission to produce what has been described as Pantomimic Revue has been obtained from the proprietor, Mr. Harry Day, Strand, London. The Company have been playing in Poona until last Saturday. This week, they will come to Bombay and appear at the Empire next Thursday and Friday. After the expenses are deducted the whole of the proceeds will be utilized in aid of Sick and Wounded. So, the public are asked to, as soon as possible, wend their way to Rose and Co., and book their seats, not only to see one of the funniest and most elaborate shows staged in India by a combination of amateurs and professionals, but to help in a thoroughly good cause.

Plan is now at Rose and Co.

NEEDLESS ANNOYANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is said that as time passes language undergoes a great change. The meaning of "afternoon" has changed considerably, which must be admitted by all those who were waiting for the arrival of the Bahaduri last Sunday. The time 3 a.m. of Monday is a part and parcel of the afternoon of Sunday. Majority of your readers will be taken aback at this statement. But I assure them all, that what I have stated, is a fact.

Last Sunday, I had been to the Princess Dock to welcome a friend of mine who was coming over here by the s. s. Bahaduri of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. "The steamer was expected to arrive in the afternoon" was the only information given to the public. I waited there till 4 o'clock in the vain hope that the steamer would turn up the next hour. Even the inspector at the Dock failed to give me any other information. To my question whether they do not receive any wires, curiously enough he replied that "it was their usual way." The steamer arrived at about 3 a.m. at night. On enquiry I learnt that it was late from Mangalore. Could, not the company have saved the people from the hardships, besides the loss of business that they incurred had they arranged for a wire from Marmagao or Vengurla? Cannot the company spare a paltry sum of twelve annas, for the convenience of friends and relatives of passengers? The conveniences of passengers travelling by the steamers—especially by cargo ones—is a regular persecution and can only be compared with those of Railway third class passengers. I would not have come to you, sir, had it not been for the regular irregularity of the steamers and the "usual way" of indifference for the hardships it incurs on the public.—Yours, etc.,

LINGUIST.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 18.

The week ended with improvement of yesterday maintained as far as jute mill shares were concerned, there being a better inquiry which led to a steadier tone. Coal shares did not attract much attention, but ruled fairly steady for small businesses passing. Industrial and miscellaneous securities maintained their position, favourite stocks realizing full prices. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Enfield 12-8, Ghusick 22-4, Jumon 15-4, North Kajora 1-8 p, Raneegunge 54.

Jute:—Auckland ord 308 x.d., Fort Gloster pref 117, Fort William ord 302-8, Howrah ord 32-4, Kamarhatty ord 618, Kanknarrah ord 574, Lawrence ord 500, Lansdowne ord 318, New Central ord 788, Reliance ord 34-8, Standard ord 525, Waverley 12-4.

Tea:—Bishunath 31, Gohpar 13-4.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo-Oriental Steam 35-4, Cossipore Cotton Ginning 46-12, Indian Iron and Steel 2-8 p, Indian Standard Wagon ord 3-8 p, Premier Oil 17-8, Ryam Sugar 17-4, Titaghur Paper ord 290, Tata Industrial Bank 0-14 p.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 74-2 to Rs. 74-6 and small lots were done at Rs. 74-8 to Rs. 74-12.

CALCUTTA RACES.

SECOND MEETING: FOURTH DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

(From our Sunday Edition.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 18.

The last day of the second meeting proved a bad day for backers as not a single favourite came home to their rescue. From the very first race their ill-luck started and the only little consolation they received was in the last race when Senator won, but here again there was an objection against him which luckily for his backers was overruled. In the Macpherson Plate St. Quin was heavily backed and conquerently all other horses could be had at long price. But neither Matchlock nor Giacomi could trouble the judge. Calder Vale led all through and almost won only being beaten by his stable companion Thunder by a short head.

Details:—

THE BOTELER PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Heather's CARLOS, 8-9, Harrison .....
Mr. Lander's STAR OF INDIA, 8-13, Huxley .....
Mr. Allan's REIGNING STAR, 7-2 (cd. 7-3), Melsom .....

Also ran:—Royal Ambition 8-10, Eagle's Nest 9-7, Pantomime 9-0, The Rocking Horse 8-7, Green Boy 8-4, Bedtime 7-8 (cd. 7-9) Misrilal 7-5 (cd. 7-8).

Betting:—5 to 4 Star of India, fives Pantomime and Carlos, sixes Green Boy, tens Bedtime, fifteens to fifties the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 35; Places Rs. 17, Rs. 14 and Rs. 47.

The race:—Bedtime dwelt at the start and lost lengths, but he was soon in pursuit of others who were headed by Reigning Star closely followed by Carlos and Star of India. Reigning Star led into the straight, but Carlos and Star of India soon challenged and passed him. Carlos won by 1½ lengths, a neck between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 40 1/5 secs.

THE HOWRAH PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Ramshaw's POIGNANT, 9-0, Ruiz .....
Mr. Donetil's KING'S FARE, 8-9, Harrison
Capt. Bouvet's LOUVIERS D'OR, 8-2, Pullin .....

Also ran:—Forfeit Lass 7-13, Symrex 8-7, Tootsie 8-9, Liestal 6-7 (cd. 6-13).

Betting:—Twos King's Fare, threes Poignant, fours Forfeit Lass, tens Symrex, Louviers d'Or and Liestal, twenties Tootsie.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 36, Places Rs. 19 and Rs. 16.

The race:—Tootsie was left and Forfeit Lass dwelt losing about three lengths, Symrex was first of slips followed by Poignant, King's Fare and Louviers d'Or. Symrex dropped off on entering the straight and others finished in the, order that had started, half a length separating them.

Time:—1 min. 15 secs

THE BERESFORD PLATE.—Division Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. Bartleet's SUNGREBE, 7-13, Young 1
Messrs. Swan and Hilliard's BRAGGART, 8-9, Pullin 2
Mr. Singh's TALCUM, 8-4, McCall .....

Also Ran:—Tufa 8-2, Gracefield 8-2, Miss Slasher 8-9.

Betting:—3 to 2 Braggart, threes Tuffa, eights the rest.

Tote. paid:—Win Rs. 71. Places Rs. 28 and Rs. 17.

The Race:—Gracefield, Sungrebe, Tuffa, Talcum, Miss Slasher and Braggart was the order till the field reached the half mile post where Sungrebe headed the field followed by Braggart and Talcum and they passed, the post 2 length 3½ lengths intervening.

Time:—3 mins. 7 1/5 secs.

THE AUCTION PLATE.—Distance furlongs.

Capt. Manuk's FAIRY DREAM, 7-8, Rose .....
Messrs. Donetil and Watson's SANTICOLA, 8-6, Harrison .....
Mr. Page's TARQUIN, 8-3, Flynn .....

Also Ran:—Zelia 6-7, (car 7-0), Hapton 9-2, Gipsy's Advice 8-11, Larigot 8-9, The Prodigar 7-7, Falcon Queen 6-13 (cd. 7-8).

Betting:—Twos Gipsy's Advice, threes Fairy Dream, fours Santicola, ten Hapton, Larigot, Tarquin and Zelia, longer prices the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 48; Places Rs. 17, Rs. 15 and Rs. 24.

The race:—Zelia took up the running from Santicola and Gipsy's Advice, Falcon Queen next. Two furlongs from home Santicola assumed the lead followed by Tarquin and Fairy Dream after a great finish. The last named just managed to win by a short head 1¼ lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 29 3/5 secs.

THE MACPHERSON PLATE.—St. Leger Course.—Distance 1 mile, 6 furlongs, 132 yards.

Mr. Guthrie's THUNDER, 8-8, Pullin .....
Mr. Guthrie's CALDER VALE, 8-8, McCall 2
Mrs. Ainsworth's GIACOMI, 8-1, Rose ...

Also ran:—Matchlock 7-11, One 9-8, St. Quin

(Continued from column 4.)

9-4, Kiltoi 8-12, Double Scotch 8-6, Bright Bird 6-7 (car. 13).

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 221. Places Rs. 41, Rs. 46 and Rs. 18.

Betting:—5-14 on St. Quin, fives Giacomi sixes Matchlock, tens Thunder and Kiltoi, fifteens Bright Bird, twenty-fives the others.

The race:—Calder Vale and One led from Giacomi and Matchlock, Kiltoi and St. Quin being last in the straight. A good finish was fought out between Thunder, Calder Vale, Giacomi and Matchlock and a proverbial sheet might have covered them. Thunder won by a short head, a neck between second and third.

Time:—3 mts. 14 1/5 secs.

THE BERESFORD PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Messrs. Swan and Hilliard's SENATOR, 8-13, Pullin .....
Mr. Guthrie's FUGLE LADY, 7-10, Rose ...
Mr. Ever's MIDSAND, 9-3, Ruiz .....

Also ran:—Castle Vite 8-8, Vain Jane 8-5, Cauldron 7-8, Mintspear 7-0.

Betting:—Threes Senator and Vain Jane, fours Midsand, Fugle Lady and Cauldron, sevens Castle Vite, eights Mintspear.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 53; Places Rs. 30 and Rs. 25.

The race:—Vain Jane showed out prominent with Cauldron and Midsand at her heels for the greater part of the journey, but entering the straight great change took place, Senator and Fugle Lady came to the front. Senator won easily, but an objection was lodged against the winner for interference, but it was overruled.

HOCKEY IN POONA.

The first match of the Poona Open Hockey Tournaments held under the auspices of the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana will be played this evening on the Hindu Gymkhana grounds Poona, between the Deccan College and the Indian Pay Cutters.

The Nepalese contingent will leave Delhi between the 21st January and 12th February for Ruxal on their return to Nepal. The contingent has rendered four years' valuable service in India during the war.

The heads of provinces who had been conferring with the Viceroy and Government of India were to leave to Delhi Saturday night and Sunday morning.

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE AT MADRAS.

OPENED BY THE GOVERNOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 17.

Before distinguished guests this morning, H. E. Lord Pentland laid the foundation-stone of the proposed Rajkumar College at the north bank of the Adyar river. In doing so, H. E briefly reviewed the history of the scheme and said it was due to the foresight and generosity of the Maharaja of Bobbili and recognition by leading zemindars and landholders of the necessity of liberal education essential to the right use of their privileges and proper discharge of their responsibilities.

His Excellency continued, "In the hope that the College which will rise will enable them to fulfil these obligations and responsibilities, to satisfy in a larger degree the honourable ambitions and aspirations by which they are actuated, and to combine true regard and reverence for all that is best in their own culture and traditions with sympathy and understanding of all that is admirable and permanent in influences and developments arising out of contact with western civilisation, the Madras Government have cordially welcomed this practical evidence of progressive spirit on the part of the zamindars whose loyalty and public spirit have been so amply demonstrated during the long struggle of the great war which has now ceased.

The Maharaja of Bobbili proposed a hearty vote of thanks to his Excellency and said that they would never forget the great benefit which his Excellency conferred upon their community by bringing this institution into existence.

MUNICIPAL CLERKS IN DISTRESS.

(From a Correspondent.)

A correspondent writes from Ahmedabad:—

The clerks in the employ of the Ahmedabad Municipality have addressed an appeal to the Municipal Commissioner, saying that their present pay of Rs. 15 is barely sufficient for maintenance even when the scarcity allowance of Rs. 1-8-0 is added thereto. In consideration of the phenomenal rise in prices the Government have raised the minimum salary of the clerical staff to Rs. 20 per mensem and even the private firms have seen their way to granting a substantial increase to their employees. Even the day-labourers earn ten to twelve annas while the miserable pittance doled out to the Municipal clerks shows no signs of expansion, although they have grown grey in the service of the Municipality, which has persistently turned a deaf ear to the just demands of its hard-worked and under-paid clerks. The clerks point out that the cost of living in the present hard times comes to Rs. 24 per head, to say nothing of the responsibilities of rearing a family in decent comfort. Accordingly, they pray that their minimum pay should be raised to Rs. 25 with an annual increment of Rs. 2 until they reach their maximum salary, namely, Rs. 50. Seeing that the administration of the Municipality is top-heavy without the saving grace of efficiency, it is about time that the high functionaries should cease keeping loaves and fishes to themselves.

HARDSHIPS OF CLERKS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your correspondent "A Clerk" has done a distinct service to the clerical community by drawing the attention of employers and the public, to their sad lot. It is no exaggeration to say that of all God's creatures the clerk is the most unhappy. Not that he is the least essential factor in the turning out of the world's work but that he is unfortunate in belonging to a most promiscuous and prolific genus. The "Clerks' Union" has done nothing towards the mitigation of their chronic sufferings. There is a conspicuous lack of co-operation—a thing in which the millhands can give them lessons.

The come to the point, this is the time for making a great effort. Let the clerks hold a meeting and appoint a Committee to formulate their demands. These following are some suggestions:—

(a) Working hours should be regulated.

(b) There should be certain scale of pay, corresponding to technical and educational qualifications.

(c) Certain holidays must be observed in all Offices.

Jan. 17th.

Yours, etc.,

MANIKLAL SHIVLAL.

KAMGAR HITAWARDHAK SABHA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will the Secretary of the so-called Kamgar Hitawardhak Sabha furnish me with a copy of the rules and regulations of his institution? I consulted several persons who were members of the Sabha and they said that there were no rules so far as they knew. I was instructed by about twenty persons who are millhands and want to become members of the Sabha, to write to the Secretary asking him to send me a copy of the rules, but the Secretary, (nobody knows who elected him) has not had the courtesy of replying to the letter. Are we to understand that the Sabha is a bogus body?—Yours, etc.

M. B. MANDAVALE.

Parel, Jan. 16.

There were 1,397 cases of plague in India during the week ending 4th January, resulting in 1,010 deaths. Of these 106 deaths occurred in the Bombay Presidency, 48 in Madras, 149 in Bihar and Orissa, 26 in United Provinces, 15 in the Punjab, 114 in Burma, 5 in the Central Provinces, 135 in Hyderabad State, which includes figures for the previous week.

BAKR-ID RIOT CASE.

POLICE SUB-INSPECTOR CROSSEXAMINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SAHARANPUR, Jan. 17.

Mr. Eardley Norton continued his cross-examination of Sub-Inspector Masiullah. He was told by Hindus on 11th September that they had previously no objection, but as they had now petitioned the Magistrate they now had objection and that their feelings were hurt by Mahomedans openly telling that they would perform sacrifice.

Mr. Alston here remarked that Mr. Norton was probably aware that cow sacrifices were not performed openly, but inside a closed courtyard. Mr. Norton replied that he was aware that it was so.

Mr. Justice Tudball said that it would be a criminal offence if it was done openly, as it would offend the religious feelings of others.

Witness said the Hindu crowd which was present on 18th September consisted of ten to twelve thousand persons. Witness gave this estimate to the Superintendent of Police and to Mr. Goad. He had never given this Court the estimate of the number to which the crowd swelled on 18th September. The estimate he gave was before the arrival of Babu Gangaprasad. While returning from Katarpur he had conversation with the Circle Inspector, but there was no opportunity of comparing notes. He had not studied the first information report. Since yesterday he had not been told that the Mulla of Musjid at Katarpur had been killed and his body thrown into the fire. He had seen that living Mahomedans had been thrown into the fire. He could not say how many. He saw at least one. He could not say at what spot. It was being done everywhere. At this stage the Court adjourned for lunch.

LIVING MEN THROWN INTO FIRE.

After lunch the Sub-Inspector Masiullah said in reply to Mr. Norton that he did not draw the attention of officers to the fact that living men were being thrown into the fire. He never made any enquiries about any Mulla of Katarpur Masjid having been killed and his body thrown into the fire. Witness did not advise the Mahomedans of Katarpur to compromise because they were so few. The Tahsildar and Inspector gave them that advice. All Hindus assembled there, said that they would abide by the decision of Kankhal leaders. They were of Katarpur and neighbouring villages. Witness had not seen Mastram Sadhu, whom he would describe as a stout man and a Hindu "Baba" to raise his lathi to the Tahsildar. Witness did not closely examine the clothes of the three wounded men. They were wearing coarse "Ghazi" cloth. A portion of the cloth of each remained unburnt when the corpses were found. Hindus also use coarse "Ghazi" cloth. He pointed out the fact of some portion of the cloth remaining unburnt to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate. Mahomed Umar, constable, had told the officials at the grove that the wounded man had been beaten dead and then thrown into the fire. This was after the riot. The Magistrate and Tahsildar were there, but not within hearing distance. Mahomed Umar said that he had been surrounded by rioters and released on saying that they saved cows, but killed the Brahmin. He had not heard before leaving Katarpur that the men had been beaten under orders of Mahant Baramdas and Dr. Puranprasad. No one gave this information to witness between Katarpur and Jwalapur. He had heard this fact between 18th September and 9th December, but could not say from whom. Kankhal leaders left the Chabutra and joined the crowd before the Magistrate and officials stepped down. It is correct that a large crowd rushed past Chabutra down the line towards the south. Witness could not say what were the number of persons in that crowd which consisted of people assembled at Katarpur. Mr. Norton leaves to-night for Karachi and returns on 22nd January.

SAHARANPUR, Jan. 18.

On Special Tribunal reassembling to-day further cross-examination of Sub-Inspector Masiullah, was continued by Babu Horimohan Rai, of Allahabad.

After lunch Sub-Inspector Masiullah was cross-examined by Pandit Radhakishen Das, Mr. J M. Chatterji, Mr. Durgaprasad of Saharanpur, Mr. Satyachandra Mukerjee and Mr. Chunnilall, barrister of Lahore.

A telegram received by the Government of India from his Majesty's Secretary of State for India, announces that the export from the United Kingdom of the following articles is now permitted without licence:—Aluminium, its alloys, and powder, certain materials and tools used in the manufacture of boots and shoes, steel hoops and iron hoops and strips. It is also stated that a general licence, valid until 1st March 1919, has been issued for import into the United Kingdom of any quantity of coffee and tobacco (manufactured and unmanufactured) including cigars and cigarettes.

DIABETES

Radical and Sure Cure

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Messrs. K P. Ray & J. P. Ray Bros.,
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Dear Sirs,

It is my great pleasure to certify that your diabetic specific is an infallible cure. It has given me immense relief after full 12 weeks' use Certainly it has given a lie to the general opinion of the Public that the Malady is one irremediable. I strongly recommend your specific to the thousands of people who may be quietly suffering having become a prey to this fell disease.

Yours faithfully,
MADHO SINGH,
Ex-MAHARAJAH, Madho Singh of Pannah,
Fort Bellary.

The numerous testimonials received from gentlemen of mature understanding and high positions are sent free on application. 1

CITY'S MORTALITY.

DISQUIETING UPWARD TENDENCY.

A change for the worse has again taken place in the city's health, the figures for the last three days showing a consistent rise in the mortality from cholera. The total mortality has also been showing a decided upward tendency, the figures for Wednesday, Thursday and Friday being 176, 232 and 244 respectively. The number of attacks and deaths from cholera on the three days was as follows:—

Wednesday, 36 attacks and 30 deaths.
Thursday, 64 attacks and 48 deaths.
Friday, 61 attacks and 55 deaths.

The total mortality on Friday was 244, which shows an increase of 12 over that of the preceding day and of no less than 132 over that of the corresponding day of last year. The deaths occurred as follow in the different wards of the city on Friday:—

Fort	15
Mandvi	17
Bhuleshwar	24
Girgaum	23
Byculla	67
Parel	41
Mahim	37
Hospitals	21

There were 4 attacks and 2 deaths from small-pox on Friday.

OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA IN CALCUTTA.

NUMEROUS DEATHS AMONG SAUGOR MELA PILGRIMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 18.

There is immediate danger of an outbreak of cholera in Calcutta from infection brought by returning pilgrims from Saugor Island. There has been a serious outbreak of cholera among Saugor Mela pilgrims. This year about 30,000 pilgrims passed through Calcutta. Among them a large number were attacked by cholera at Saugor and about 150 deaths occurred. On Thursday about half dozen steamers with returning pilgrims arrived. There were twenty deaths on voyage and about one hundred persons were removed to the hospital suffering from cholera.

On arrival yesterday too, a number of persons were removed. On arrival of steamers all available beds in the Medical College hospital were occupied. The cholera ward in the Campbell Hospital is nearly full and the influenza ward at Bhawanipore Hospital has been turned into a cholera ward. On Thursday the mortality in Calcutta rose to 140 against 126 on the previous day, which is accounted for by the number of deaths among imported cases from Saugor island.

As for the probable cause of the epidemic among Saugor Mela pilgrims, it is stated that at the mela retail vendors of rice and foodstuffs charged exorbitant prices and thus many of the poor pilgrims had to live somehow on whatever they got. This apparently caused an outbreak of cholera, which spread rapidly.

CHOLERA IN SURAT.

(From a Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 17.

Cholera has commenced its onslaught in Surat since the 8th instant, the Yaiyadwada and the Singanpore Brick Factory premises being the worst affected localities. Unfortunately, Dr. Pinto, the Municipal Health Officer, who had gone to Sind to take up a temporary appointment as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner having declined to resume work at Surat, the Municipality would be driven to the necessity of finding out a capable Health Officer when the city is in the throes of a devastating epidemic. Meanwhile, prices of foodstuffs are ruling exceedingly high, the price of wheat having suddenly gone up from Rs. 150 to Rs. 180. Ghee, vegetables, oil, etc., are likewise dear and even pulses command extraordinarily high prices, the staple pulse, "tuver," costing between Rs. 10 and Rs. 12 per maund.

Meanwhile, the Surat Municipality is outdone in generosity by the sister Municipality at Rander, where as the instance of the Municipal President, the following amounts are sanctioned as scarcity allowances: Rs. 4 per mensem for bhangis, scavengers, peons and other employees whose monthly stipends do not exceed Rs 20; 33⅓ per cent for those whose salaries are between Rs. 20 and Rs. 30 and 25 per cent. for those who draw between Rs. 30 and Rs. 70 per month. The Surat Municipality must prove itself worthy of the encomium recently paid by the Government of Bombay by exercising eternal vigilance over the sanitary conditions of the city, in the mtter of food, milk, and water supplies, so that the epidemic might be nipped in the bud

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Specific guarantees radical cure of Hydrocele, Tumour, Varicocele, Hernia, Elephanthisis, of any nature and duration, by external use only. It is harmless and free from injurious ingredients and gaining reputation far and wide. Rs. 2-8 per Phial of 1 oz., 1 lb. Rs. 20.

European Medical Officer, Tanjore, says: "Patronising your specific for Elephanthisis, I found these really good and efficacious."

Mr. V. T. Stephen, Hyderabad (Sind), says: "I thank you for 1 lb. Hydrocele specific which cured me radically.

G. BROTHERS (II)

85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

AMUSEMENTS.

Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre, 6-56 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre, Laura Guerite, at 9-30 and Cinema at 6.30 p.m.
Imperial Cinema, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Empire Theatre, Cinema, 6.30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7.0, 8-45, and 10.30 p.m.
New Alexandra: 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.
Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTH.

GAMADIA.—On January 18th at Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay, to Mr. and Mrs. Kooverji N. Gamadia, a son.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Rly Bn (I. D. F.) will play at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana this evening commencing at 6-15 p.m..

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The rates for telegrams to Persia via, Karachi (shown on pages 87 and 88. Indian Telegraph Guide, October Edition) have been reduced by two annas a word.

SION V. M. DISPENSARY.

During the month of December the total number of patients treated in this dispensary was 1,584, among them the number of new admissions was 551, 231 being Hindus, 128 Musalmans, 6 Parsis, 114 Christians and 62 belonging to other classes. The average daily attendance was 51.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Professor M. L. Tannan, Barrister-at-Law, of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, will deliver a lecture at the Institute on Wednesday the 22nd instant at 6 p.m., on "The Banking needs of India." The lecture is open to the public. Mr. S. N. Ponchkhanawala, Manager, Central Bank of India, will preside.

BHATIA VOLUNTEER CORPS RELIEF FUND.

The following, list of further donations the Bhatia Volunteer Corps Relief Fund published:—

Sheth Gordhandas Khatau, Rs. 2,000; An Individual through Bai Jamnabai, Rs. 501; Sheth Vasanji Manji, Rs. 500; Mr. Dosa Harji Thakar, Rs. 500; Mr. Karsandas Dharamsey Rs. 500; Mr. Gokuldas Dosa, Rs. 250; Sheth Valabhdas Jamnadas through Bai Jamnabai Rs. 201; Mr. Khan Mahomed Kasambhoy, Rs 101; Mr. K. S. J., Rs. 101; Mr. Maganla Purshottam, Rs. 100; Mr. Bhagwandas Dur labhdas, Rs. 100; Messrs. Thakar and Co Rs. 101; Messrs. J. Moni and Co., Rs. 101; Ba Laxmibai through Bai Jamnabai, Rs. 101; Mr P. S. Lalkaka, Rs. 100; The Jain Mahil Samaj, Rs. 96; A gentlemn through Maganla Tribhovandas, Rs. 50; through Kheky Laxmi das, Rs. 158; through Jivandas Mathurada Sori, Rs. 136; Mr. Karsandas Ranchhodda through J. M. Sori, Rs. 100; Mr. J. H. B. through Jivandas M. Sori, Rs. 25; Mr. Bhagwandas and Vallabhdas Laxmidas, Rs. 51; Mr Gangji Mavji, Rs. 51; Mr. Devkaran Jamnadas, Rs. 50; Mr. N. D. Tata, Rs. 50; Bai Naval Rs. 50; A Sympathiser, Rs. 50; Merchants Uran through B. J., Rs. 29-4-0; D Grahar and Sons, Rs. 25; Mr. Ratansi Vallabhdas Rs. 25; Mr. Lalji Tagsi, Rs. 25; Mr. Gopalji Makanji Ved, Rs. 25; Through Bai Jamnabai Rs. 25 each from the following: Sheth Dharamsingh Purshottam Naranji; Bai Ratanbai Bhukandas; Bai Kesarbai Lalji; Bai Ramkorbai Dwarkadas; and Bai Pamuba Liladhar; Mr. Manchershaw Dorabshaw Randeri, Rs. 20; A Theosophist Jarthosti Parsi Rs. 25; A Parsi Lady, Rs. 20; through th Shroff Family, Rs. 15; Mr. Purshottam Morarji, Rs. 15; Mr. Manilal Lallubhai Zaveri Rs. 15; Mr. Dwarkadas Liladhar through Bai Jamnabai, Rs. 15; Sheth Tribhovandas Pragji Rs 15; Mr. Dorabshaw Manekji, Rs. 11; Sum below Rs. 11, Rs. 80-4-0; through Bai Jamnabai, Rs. 91-4-0; the Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund, Rs. 10,000. Total Rs. 16,700-12-0.

2 bales of cloth, Rs. 1,000 from Kavasji Framji and Co.

1 bale of cloth, Rs. 500 from Sheth Devkaran Mulji.

1 bale of cloth, Rs. 500 from Sheth Purshottam Govind. Grand total, Rs. 18,700-12-0.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

The Directors' Report of the Bank for the year 1918, among other things states:—

The net profit for the year amounts to Rs. 5,22,747-11-10, to which has to be added the sum of Rs. 30,494-11-3, brought forward from last year's account making a total of Rs. 5,53,242-7-1. From this sum an "Ad-interim" dividend at 8 per cent. per annum free of Income Tax was paid for six months ended 30th June, 1918, Rs. 1,60,000-0-0. The Directors have transferred to Reserve Fund, Rs. 3,00,000-0-0. The Directors now propose to pay a dividend at the rate of nine per cent. per annum free of Income-Tax for the half year ended 31st December, 1918, Rs. 1,12,500-0-0. To carry forward to next year's account Rs. 40,742-7-1 Total Rs. 5,53,242-7-1.

The Bank's credit was severely and fully tested twice during the year 1918, at the time of panics in different markets of Bombay, and the Bank has come out very successfully from these ordeals. In spite of these advance circumstances, the Bank's business continue to grow all round and it enjoys the increased confidence of the investing public.

During the year two more Branches of the Bank were opened at Lahore and Amritsar. With a view to increase our ability to take a more important part in the ever-growing requirements of Indian Banking, the Directors think it advisable to increase the authorized and Subscribed Capital of the Bank from Rupees Fifty Lacs to Rupees One Crore. Extraordinary meetings of the Shareholders will be convened to consider the requisite special resolutions.

As in the case of the First Indian War Loan we have assisted small investors to buy the Second Indian War Bonds issued by the Indian Government. Over a thousand persons took advantage of our Instalment Scheme and the total amount of subscriptions sent through us in the names of our clients and ourselves amounted to Rs. 1,21,000 as against Rs. 41,00,000 subscribed similarly in the First Indian War Loan.

During the year Mr. Kalianji Vardhman Jetsey has resigned his seat on the Board. Two of the Directors, Mr. A. J. Bilimoria and Mr. Haji Gulam Mahomed Ajam retire under Article 65 of the Articles of Association of the Bank and are eligible for re-election.

S. S. "Chanda" which left Bombay on the 16th ultimo arrived in London, on 14th instant.

S. S. "Cheyleassa" which left on the 29th ultimo arrived at Marseilles on 17th instant.

THE PUBLIC AND THE STRIKES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Since the establishment of the Home Rule Leagues in Bombay the people of Bombay have always risen on every public occasion and expressed the true feelings and sentiments of the Bombay public but I am very much pained to see that our leaders should have assumed such a dead silence over the Labour trouble at present prevailing in Bombay which is daily increasing on such an unprecedented scale.

A plain question comes into the mind of every true and right-minded citizen, whether the Bombay public have no duty at all towards the Labour trouble of the day and if they have any, which is the conviction of every man in the street, how is it that no public meeting should have been called and expressed the real feelings of the people. Why are the public bodies and institutions of Bombay silent over such an important question and why has no appeal been issued to the mill-owners, Labour leaders and also to the Government?

No doubt you are doing your duty very nobly as you have several times advised the mill-owners not to labour under the false sentiment of *prestige* as our bureaucracy is accustomed. When we condemn the actions of political bureaucrats we must also condemn the action of commercial bureaucrats

Some people say that amongst the prominent Home Rulers here there are commercial bureaucrats but that does not mean the League should fail in performing its sacred duty as it has been doing fearlessly up till now. I am aware there are no Wadias in Bombay Leagues as there are in Madras who has brought the Madras Labour trouble to a successful issue in favour of labourers, but that does not mean that even the free expression in an open meeting should be avoided.

The people of Bombay did their sacred duty at the time of Railway workshop strike as they formed into an Association for helping the families of the poor strikers. How is it that the people of Bombay should be silent, at present? Do they mean that in the present strike of mill-hands, whose number is five times more, none of the families of the strikers are suffering? Is the old association sleeping? Can it not still do something?

The most important and pathetic question is, that we are freely reading the graphic acts in your paper of how some of the strikers and police are dead and still the public spirited citizens of Bombay should assume silence and should fail in their duty is really most unworthy of themselves.

I can also say that Government is also failing in its duty and I don't understand how our New Latsahib is justified in saying that it is a question of capital and labour and that they should amicably settle it. No doubt it is a question of capital and labour but does it not concern the Government at all, at least now when matters have reached such a frightful state? The late Governor also could have said like that as regards the Rent Act. That it is a question of landlord and tenant and then in that case the Rent Act which protected the poor tenants from the grip of landlords would not have come into existence. Now when there is danger to the public peace, when lives are being lost and when the mill-owners are not at all inclined to climb down it is certainly the duty of Government to intervene and decide the present Labour-affair by arbitration.

Let impartial and experienced men like Sir Dinshaw Wacha represent the mill-owners and let Mahatma Gandhiji —of course if his health permits —if not let the fearless and truth-loving Horniman—represent the labourers who should select two men from each mill to inform their representative of the true grievances of each mill and let a High Court judge preside over this arbitration.

In the meanwhile the Government should declare that they have taken the whole matter into their hands and that the question of grievances of labourers would be decided impartially within a month or so and that the labourers would get the wages of the days of strike and I am sure the Indian labourer would bless the Ma-bap Sarkar and at once resume the work.

In fact this labour affair ought to have been settled by the popular and public spirited leaders of Bombay but it is certainly regrettable that they have failed miserably in advising only the labourers and not the mill-owners and thus they have lost the splendid chance of strengthening the confidence of the labourers

As the popular leaders have failed, so also the mill-owners as they ought to have settled this question long ago and they ought not to have allowed the foreign forces to intervene into their affairs but this prestige is such a thing that it makes people blind and mad to such a degree that they perish but don't leave their self-destructive prestige.

The mill industry has flourished and it has reaped immense profits and why should they grudge in giving the increased wages when they know that the labour world in India also is becoming wise and conscious over its rights? In fact the Indian labour is the most loyal and silent labour of the world but when the question comes to the point of starvation it is natural that they should resort to such means.

In conclusion I appeal to the Bombay public and the leaders to leave their lethargy and also self-interest, particularly of the latter if there be any and let there be convened a public meeting in Bombay as early as possible expressing the true feelings of the public over this important affair of the *Labour trouble* of the city so that the Government, the mill-owners and the labourers should perform their rightful duties respectively and let the unpleasant chapter of the Labour trouble be at once closed and let no more lives be lost and let the sufferings of the strikers at once come to an end.—Yours, etc.

R. B. SAPRE.

30, Picket Road,
Bombay, Jan. 18.

SECOND STUDENTS' CONVENTION.

TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

At the second Convention of the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation, which concluded its sessions on Sunday, at the Morarji Goculdas Hall, Bombay, under the presidency of Mr. M. R. Jayakar, the following resolutions were passed:—

This Convention, representing the students of the Presidency of Bombay, respectfully offers to his Imperial Majesty, the King-Emperor, their unswerving loyalty and their hearty congratulations on the glorious victory, the Allied Forces have won over Militarism and Autocracy, and pray to God, that the victory may herald an era of peace, justice and freedom among nations This Convention further affirms their unwavering resolve to fit themselves to be worthy to share in the trials and triumphs of the Empire, of which they are devoted citizens.

This Convention, being emphatically of opinion that the Swadeshi movement is essential to the development of the country, appeals to the student community to encourage indigenous industries by all means in their power, even at a sacrifice.

This Convention cordially welcomes the establishment of the Muslim Students' Conference and assures it of this Convention's cooperation and sympathy.

This Convention is of opinion that the maximum percentage of free studentships in schools and colleges, should be raised.

This Convention realising the importance in national life of the development of the various vernaculars of India, and the enormous difficulty of studying many subjects in schools, through the medium of English, appeals to the educational authorities of Bombay to permit and encourage the use of the vernaculars as the media of instruction in schools and to give the principal vernaculars of the Presidency, a proper place in college curricula.

STUDENTS AND POLITICS.

This Convention, while fully recognizing as explained in Article 1 of the constitution the undesirability of undergraduate students participating in active political propaganda, nevertheless deplores the continuance of the Government circular prohibiting students from attending in any capacity, any kind of political meetings and appeals to the college authorities and the Indian leaders of public opinion to press for the withdrawal of the circular or for its amendment, so as to enable students to attend public meetings, as spectators and thereby to study and understand the forces of public opinion and sentiment.

This Convention views with grave concern the increasing deterioration of physique among the students, due partly to the absence of proper facilities for physical development in schools and colleges and partly to the students' neglect, on part of the students, of the laws of health and hygiene. This Convention is therefore of opinion that educational authorities should immediately take steps to give Indian students all proper facilities in this behalf and it recommends that students should accord greater attention to their health and physique.

This Convention condemns the practice of early marriage and dowry, as both degrading to human nature and morally and physically debasing, and appeals to the public to sweep these evils away.

This Convention, being of opinion that the success of the Federation depends upon continuous and steadfast work carried on throughout the year, recommends among others, the following activities and movements for adoption by its constituencies:—

(a) Volunteer Corps for Social Service. (b) Poor boys's fund for the help of destitute students. (c) Social study classes for the study of important problems of Indian life. (d) Periodical visits to different parts of the Presidency to study the conditions of students there, and to promote social intercourse with them. (e) The formation of correspondence groups. (f) Starting cooperative societies, dealing in books and other articles useful to students. (g) Opening of night-schools for working men and women.

CONSCIENCE CLAUSE.

This Convention places on record its emphatic disapproval of the rules in certain institutions whereby students are compelled to study faiths other than their own, the object of such compulsion being proselytisation; and therefore urges upon Government the withholding of educational grants to institutions, refusing to accept a conscience clause.

This Convention desires to draw the attention of college and school authorities and of the Government of Bombay, to the inadequate hostel accommodation provided for University and School students in the Bombay Presidency and to the hardships of students living in private rented houses. This Convention therefore, appeals to the educational authorities to make proper provision for the accommodation of students attending all colleges and schools in Bombay.

This Convention conveys to the Bombay Government its sense of gratitude for their decision to make the University Company a permanent unit in the Indian Defence Force.

This Convention requests the University authorities (a) to introduce the compartmental system in University Examinations and (b) to hold all such examinations twice a year.

ALL-INDIA STUDENTS' CONVENTION.

This Convention considers that the time has come for the establishment of an All-India Students' Convention and a permanent All-India-Students' Council composed of representatives of the various Students' Conventions throughout the country. To this end, this Convention directs the Council of the Federation to approach the Behar Students' Conference, the Madras Students' Convention, and similar such other institutions, with a view to consider the whole question.

This Convention welcomes with gratification the action of the Government of Bombay in making liberal grants to Primary Education and in appointing a Committee to suggest the means of affording further facilities for Higher Education in Bombay. This Convention also welcomes the efforts of the Deccan Education Society and similar other institutions, to start fresh colleges in the Bombay Presidency.

This Convention places on record its profound conviction that women cannot fully discharge their civic duties or exercise the civic rights which rightfully belong to them, in common with men, until definite efforts are made to improve their position in India and provide for them ample and appropriate educational facilities.

This Convention condemns the habit of smoking amongst students as harmful to their health and demoralising in other ways and it urges on the Government and parents to take active measures for the stoppage of such smoking.

This Convention is of opinion that the practical exclusion of technical and industrial training from educational institutions in this Presidency is a grave defect in the existing system of education, and appeals to the Government and to the University, and especially to Indian leaders, to take early steps to provide suitable technical and industrial training by means of both day and evening institutions, so that the material welfare of the country may be in the hands of Indians thoroughly trained for the purpose.

Several addresses were also delivered. The President then made his concluding speech and the sessions terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

SIR S. P. SINHA'S APPOINTMENT.

MORE CONGRATULATIONS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 17.

The following telegram was sent by Babu Surendranath Banerjea to the Prime Minister and Secretary of State for India yesterday:—"Indian members of Reform Committee express grateful thanks to Prime Minister and Secretary of State for appointment of Sir S. P. Sinha as Parliamentary Under-Secretary and regard it as earnest determination of British Government to carry Montagu-Chelmsford scheme through.

"CAPITAL" ON SIR S. P. SINHA'S APPOINTMENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

In noticing Sir S. P. Sinha's appointment the "Capital" writes:—We can all surely be magnanimous enough to accept the proposition that the elevation of an Indian to the Cabinet rank is an earnest that England desires India's partnership not her antogonism or sulky submission. Sir S. P. Sinha is no ordinary Indian; in his own land he is a man among men; in foreign parts he has held his own with the best. To regard him as cat's paw of a clever Israelite is little short of blasphemy. Mr. Montagu by his bold stroke, has appealed to Indian imagination as no British statesman before. It proves him not only a consummate politician but also a consummate artist direct in descent from Disraeli.

"RIGHTS OF INDIANS RECOGNISED"

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 17.

The following telegrams were sent by the Secretary of the Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress, Amritsar, 17th January:—(1) to Sir S. P. Sinha, London:

"Accept sincere congratulations from Punjab all expect your standing nobly for your country's cause."

(2) To the Prime Minister and Secretary of State for India:

"Whole country offers thankful congratulations Sir Satyendra Sinha's appointment recognising rights of Indians."

AKOLA'S CONGRATULATIONS TO SIR S.P SINHA.

(Associated Press.)

AKOLA, Jan. 17.

In a public meeting held in the Shri Rajeshwar Mandir, under the auspices of the District Congress Committee the following resolution was passed:—"This public meeting of the citizens of Akola heartily congratulates Sir S. P. Sinha on his being appointed Under Secretary of State for India in Council and thanks the British Government for thus honouring him and his mother country." Objection was raised to the first part of the resolution, but it was carried by an overwhelming majority.

EDUCATION IN MADRAS.

ALL ROUND PROGRESS IN 1917-18.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 18.

The report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the year 1917-18 shows an all round progress in collegiate, secondary and elementary education. Taking public and private institutions together, the number of institutions increased by 720 and their strength by 25,527. In schools for Indians there was an accession of 4.1, 2.6 and 1.9 per cent., respectively to the number of students receiving collegiate, secondary and elementary education. There was further satisfactory advance in the education of girls as well as of Mahomedans and in the number and strength of institutions chiefly intended for Panchamas.

TRANSPORT GLENOGLE.

BECOMES A TOTAL LOSS,

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Jan. 18.

The Government transport Glenogle which went ashore in the Rangoon river Syrian yesterday has become a total loss. Efforts were made at high tide yesterday afternoon to pull her off, but without success, the tide being lower than in the morning.

HANDLEY PAGE BIPLANE.

STORY OF THE FLIGHT FROM ENGLAND.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Jan. 17.

In an interview with the "Daily Gazette" to-day Brigadier-General N.D.K. MacEwan, D.S.O., gave some exceedingly interesting details of the flight of the great Handley Page biplane from England. He corrected the impression which is common in India that it was the intention to accomplish the flight in five or six days. The General and his companions started off with no idea of record breaking or record creating. Organisation *en route* is not yet sufficiently complete for anything in the nature of a non-stop flight, that is to say, stopping only for petrol and oil. For a long flight certain spare parts are negessary, which cannot be carried on the machine itself. When the journey to India is regularly organised, spare parts, propellors, etc., will be kept at different landing stages on the way, so that there will be no long waiting.

The Handley Page biplane, on which the pioneer flight from England to India has been carried out, is one of the largest aeroplanes that has ever been in air. It is a sister machine to that of which English papers have recently had illustrations (reproduced in some Indian journals) showing the American aviator Prodger in the midst of forty people who had landed from a flight, which broke all records for the number of passengers carried. The machine weighs fourteen tons when fully loaded and actually weighed well over 13 tons during the fight, which has just been completed. It has four engines of 350 horse-power, that is 1,400 horse-power in all. The machine, however, is underpowered in proportion to its great size and weight and it has been necessary during the whole voyage to run the engines at a far greater number of revolutions than normally, with the result that a certain amount of engine trouble has been experienced owing to the heavy strain put upon them. They have, however, responded nobly to the demands made upon them and and their behaviour goes far to show the efficiency of the modern aeroplane engines.

The actual flying speed up to Cairo was 88 miles per hour and from Cairo onwards 66 miles or for the full journey of 5,556 miles, the average speed of 76½ miles. The difficulties of the last stage of the voyage and the manner in which they were surmounted are a tribute both to the machine and to the undaunted perseverance of the men who handled it. That the voyage was completed is due to the skilful piloting of Major A. S. Maclaren and the physical energy of Captain Halley and Sergeant Smith in keeping up the flow of petrol after the wind vanes had broken. Various stages of the voyage from the departure from Ipswich to the arrival in Karachi are described in the lengthy account.

LAHORE, Jan. 18.

The Handly Page aeroplane which arrived in Lahore on Thursday is to remain here for thorough overhauling in view of the engine trouble, from which General McEwan's machine appears to have suffered.

FAMINE DISTRESS IN POONA DISTRICT.

PUBLIC MEETING AT POONA.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Jan. 17.

A meeting of the citizens of Poona City and Cantonment was held under the auspices of the Poona District Famine Committee on the 16th at 5 p.m., in Nana Wada. Mr. Westrop, the Collector, being in the chair. The meeting was attended by the principal Government officers, sardars, pleaders, professors, pensioners merchants and representatives of other classes. After the Collector took the chair, on the motion of his Highness the Chief of Bhor) the Hon. Mr. Kamat, chairman of the Committee, made a few opening remarks describing the acute distress prevailing in the district owing to famine and scarcity and calling upon all to supplement the efforts of Government to alleviate suffering.

Lakshmanrao Gokhale, one of the secretaries, gave a brief account of the circumstances in which the committee was started and referred to the promise of a grant of Rs. 15,000 and assurances of help in other ways from the Bombay Central Famine Relief Committee. He drew the attention of the audience to the gravity of the situation and the consequent need of liberal support from citizens. He set out in brief the various ways in which the committee had got to afford relief and requested all to do their duty by their needy and suffering brethern.

Prof. Kale, Mr. Tarkunde, Shet Parasharm Khupchand and others spoke on the resolution appealing for funds. Messrs. Bhopatkar and Chaswala thanked the volunteers who made a house-to-house collection of Rs. 3,000 in aid of the famine fund on the Shankranti day. With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting terminated.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Jan. 19.

The weather has continued unsettled in the central parts of the country and there has been nearly general and heavy rain in Sout-east Punjab, East Rajputana, Central India, Western half of Central Provinces, United Provinces excluding eastern districts.

A few falls have also been reported from Bombay, Deccan, North Hyderabad, South coast of Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Mussoorie two inches, Muktesar, Roorkee, Simla, one and half, Bareilly, Meerut, Jaipur, one; Allahabad, Bahriach, Delhi, Hissar a half; Agra, Ambala, Kotah, Indore, Kaddeva three quarters; Sutna, Senoi, Pachmarhi two; Hosangabad, Jubbulpore one and half; Saugar one; Aurangabad a half. First depression is affecting West Persia.

The Forecast:—Extension into North-East India and decrease in north-west and Central India.

JINNAH PEOPLE'S MEMORIAL HALL.

PEOPLE'S ONE RUPEE FUND.

	Rs.
Through Mr. Nazir, from Mr. Mirza Mahomed Shirazee (Jr.) ...	20
Through Mr. Amratlal J. Sharma, from Workmen, British India Steam Press, Love Lane, Mazagon	50
Through the Old Share Stock Exchange Mr. Vadilal Sarabhai	101
Mr. Chunilal Virchand	101
" Chimanlal Virchand	101
" Chhotalal Maganlal Kothari ...	101
" Hiralal Bakoredas	101
" Sangildas Jesheram	101
" Bhagwan Harakchand	101
" Meghjee Laxmidas	101
Messrs. M. C. Baxi & Co.	101
" Jivabhai Partapchand	101

HARDSHIPS OF THE MIDDLE CLASSES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The present economic condition of Bombay is being keenly felt by persons of limited income and it is a great pity that the employers of such persons should not sympathise with the lot and alleviate the hardships of the poor sufferers. The mill industry is practically at a standstill. The after effects of this dead-lock are to be felt by middle class people especially the clerks and office sepoys. It is a matter of common knowledge that millowners are not in the least to suffer. They have a calculated plan of getting their own money no matter who the actual sufferers are. There is, therefore, an indifference on the part of millowners in the present strike of their labourers, as otherwise such state of affairs would never have existed. The condition of the millhands, too, deserves consideration. The Social Service League is doing excellent work for them in this direction, but, as is usual, the League has so far to face great difficulties. The establishment of a Trade Union on the lines of the English one is that which is desired here and the Kamagar Hitawardhak, Sabha, which was established with the object of helping the mill and the other labourers, has apparently not been sufficiently successful upto now. There may be difficulties in the way of success but with the right ideal for the realisation of the great issues involved the Sabha ought to have been in a position to formulate the demands and prepare a scheme for the joint consideration of the millowners and the labourers. The Sabha, it appears, has no control over the labourers, which evidently shows that the managers and workers of the institution had not moved at all in the proper path for the attainment of their object from the very beginning. They have failed as has been pointedly proved in the recent strikes. The minds of the general public and press are more or less engrossed in the present strike, but nobody cares to think the hardships at present experienced by people of limited income. If one takes a round through the various offices at present in Bombay one sees care and worry depicted on the faces of clerks and sepoys. It is but natural that they should be helped at this juncture by their masters. They are a poor lot and their social position requires them to live in a style different from the workmen, every members of whose family is practically earning. Their already miserable condition is made more serious by the outbreak of one epidemic after another in which too theirs was a lot uncared for by the various agencies who did magnificent humanitarian work among the lower classes. The pecularity of their position compelled them to refuse the help of of foreign agencies and they naturally looked to their masters for support. But it is a matter for regret that very few showed their sympathy towards a community on the labour of which they derive such excellent profits year after year. It is therefore absolutely essential that a Trade Union should be established at the earliest possible moment and the employees must now realise that their salvation depends on their own exertions and on the inculcation of the spirit of comradeship among themselves. The Social Service League should therefore be on the move in this direction.—Yours, etc.,

R. M. W.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

MILLOWNERS AND STRIKERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly spare a little space in your wide-spread paper to publish the following in connection with the prevailing trouble among the millhands? I feel much for the poor working men and also I admire their unanimous strength and resolution in holding out, till their just demands are satisfied. But at the same time I am sorry to read in your daily paper about the unchanged attitude of the millowners. I wonder that they are not at all showing sympathy towards their operatives. It seems that they are judiciously deaf and dumb to the demands of these poor men. How kind they are! How creditable indeed! Will anybody take an active part to advise and induce them to redress the grievances of the strikers?—Yours, etc.

LOOKER-ON.

16th Jan.

U. S. ST. RYS. JACOBABAD-KUSHMORE FEEDER LTD.

The approximate earnings for the Week ending 4th January 1918 were Rs. 2,750 making the total earning for the period, 1st October 1918 to 4th January 1919, Rs. 29,650.

Total for the corresponding week of the last years Rs. 2,112.

Total for the corresponding period of the last year Rs. 25,671.

SIND LIGHT RAILWAY LTD.

The approximate earnings for the week ending 14th December 1918 were Rs. 6,185 making the total earning for the period 1st October 1918 to 14th December 1918, Rs. 67,589.

Total for the corresponding week of the last year Rs. 2,112.

Total for the corresponding period of the last year, Rs. 46,842.

"THE CAR OF KINGS."
DAIMLER
"THE KING OF CARS."

By virtue of the mechanical perfection of the Chassis, the proven superiority of the famous Sleeve-Valve Engine, and its social prestige the Daimler is recognised as an institution in the realms of motordom. Its reputation is jealously guarded by the use of the finest materials and the finest workmanship.

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ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
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MR. P. D. DIKSHIT
HOUSE AGENT,
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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"AN ADMIRER."—You must send clean and legible manuscript.
A. H. G. M.—The case is sub-judice and we cannot publish any comment on it.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, 20th January, 1919.

AN UNFORTUNATE BLUNDER.

We must confess to a sense of keen disappointment at the action taken by the Governor-in-Council in regard to the great strike of mill-labourers. The disappointment will be shared, we fancy, by the general public as well as the labourers themselves. We said, on Friday, when we urged that Government intervention was desirable, that intervention should come in the form of a courageous and just attempt to settle the dispute. The course adopted by the Government is unfortunately neither just nor courageous and shows that the advisers of his Excellency Sir George Lloyd, who were the advisers of his Excellency Lord Willingdon, are no wiser than they were. The workers of Bombay, however, some of whom have had to learn bitter lessons, have not forgotten and are wiser, and it is hardly likely that those now affected will commit their fate merely to an assurance that the sympathectic Governor will use his influence with the employers to get good terms for them, even when backed by all the influence and assurance brought to bear by the Commissioner of Police, who is the last person in the world that most people would have chosen to play the part of go-between in such a matter. What is that the Governor-in-Council does? He holds a conference with the mill-owners. The next day he calls the leaders of the men, tells them that the dispute lies between them and their employers but that Government, in view of the gravity and extent of the dispute, wish to hear both sides of the case. He then asks the men to state their demands and, having had these formulated, tells them that they have a case which deserves careful consideration, but advises them in their own interests to go back to work. In his speech, which is characterised by somewhat elusive phraseology, he assures them that he is convinced the employers are ready to deal with their grievances "sympathetically and promptly." He adds that he cannot say "in regard to your demands what you should get or what you should not get" but that if they go back to work promptly he will use his best influence with the employers to see that justice is done.

We may prove to be wrong. But we do not suppose, and enquiries support our supposition, that the men are going to return to work on a vague and non-committal assurance of this kind. And we cannot conceive how his Excellency could have supposed they would. Sir George Lloyd must have had some experience of the working of these things in England and we can assure him that if you strip the Indian labourer of the psychological paraphernalia, produced by different conditions and environment, which forms the surface of his mentality, you will find underneath that he is very much like his comrades all over the world. He understands plain speaking and he shies at anything in the way of equivocation. And he puts his trust in those who practise plain dealing. We have the fullest faith in Sir Gerge Lloyd's good intentions but he cannot forget that he is surrounded by advisers who, to speak plainly, have not a shred of credit in the popular estimation, who are experts in attempting to preserve prestige while making a display of sympathy and conciliation by vague and non-committal assurances of the kind contained in Sir George Lloyd's address to the men. Unless somebody is going to walk over the heads of these people and bring a new spirit of statesmanship into the councils of the Bombay Government there is little hope of their intervention leading to a solution of this grave crisis. There were three courses open to the Governor. One was to tell either side, as the case might be, that it was wrong and should give in. The second was to offer arbitration by a tribunal that would inspire confidence. The third was to refuse to interfere at all. But Sir George Lloyd asks one side to put all their cards on the table and surrender at discretion. Why are we not told what the mill-owners said at the conference held by them with the Governor-in-Council? Why are we not told what the Governor-in-Council said to them? Why this generous publicity to the proceedings at the conference with the men, when there is absolute reservation as to what happened in discussion with the owners? If the Governor-in-Council received any sort of assurance from the mill-owners, the fair and proper course, as well as the most expedient, was to tell the men what it was. They formulated their demands, and it is unreasonable to suppose that they will break their strike on a vague promise that the owners, contrary to all evidences of their conduct, are sympathetic and that the Governor will use his influence to see that justice is done, though he cannot say what they should get or should not get. That is not the way to induce men who are suffering with grim determination great privations to obtain their rights, with the knowledge that what they may gain or lose now will be unalterable for a very long time to come. For strikes once broken are not easily resumed.

We think the Government have badly and mostly unfortunately blundered, but that does not prevent them from mending the mistake. The problem must be attacked anew. It is at least due to the men that they should be told on what grounds the Governor is assured of the intention of the mill-owners to deal "sympathetically and promptly" with the men's demands. Sir George Lloyd's statement implies that the mill-owners have told him what their intentions are. Then why not let them be known? If they have decided what they are prepared to do it is nothing short of criminal folly to conceal their intentions and thus prolong a cruel situation so gravely affecting the whole community; and the Government ought not to encourage them in such a course. The mill-owners should be told plainly to put their cards on the table. If they refuse to do so, we do not think it is too much to ask that Government should find some means of forcing their hands. A Government that could pass the Rent Act, could surely not want to stop short at an equally drastic step in such a case. If the mill-owners, on the other hand, frankly state what terms they are prepared to offer and these are not acceptable to the men, then there is a clear issue, and Government should at once offer arbitration by a tribunal in which both sides would have confidence. Such a tribunal could be composed of two arbitrators nominated by each side, respectively, with an impartial chairman as umpire to be chosen by the arbitrators themselves.

THE EXAMPLE OF AMERICA.

The decision of the United States to prohibit the manufacture, sale, exportation and importation of alcoholic beverages throughout the country is one of the most far-reaching reforms that has ever been accomplished in any country. The prohibition becomes effective from the 1st of July, but it stands ratified now by the consent of thirty-six legislatures under the Union. Viewed in its right perspective, this is probably the most epoch-making reform of civilization since the emancipation of slaves. Church-bells in the United States are pealing forth the great tidings of national prohibition, and well they may, as the decision denotes the triumph of a crusade of peace. When the Imperial decree of the late Tsar forbade the manufacture and traffic of *vodka*, it was hailed as an act of courage and wisdom which should form an example to nations that professed to be more civilized. The resolution of the United States is going to mark a vast-scale experiment of the same kind, but America has got the great opportunity of administering her decision in an era of peace. It is impossible to estimate the havoc caused to humanity by the manufacture and distribution of alcohol.

Roughly speaking, those who fought for the abolition of the traffic were faced with two great hindrances. The first, as usual, was the opposition of vested interests and the anxiety of the great manufacturers to profit by increased consumption. The opposition, of course, was scarcely based on any moral grounds, but the influence of wealth is a great factor in the decision of national questions. Together with it was the reason that State control would serve to replenish revenue. It was, however, left for public opinion in America to realise the disastrous effect of the influence of liquor in the economic productivity of the nation. Teetotalism for nations, as for individuals, is paying. The second contention against abolition in America was, as it is still in many other countries, that the suppression of the traffic would result in illicit manufacture. The assumption is that the craving for alcohol, whether hereditary or acquired, is so acute that formal abolition will only be the harbinger of worse evils. Hence the argument has been developed that the safest course for the State is to take control of the business, to regulate distribution and, incidentally, take the profits—legitimate, of course—of the transaction. The fundamental assumption is that the craving is inextinguishable and its non-satisfaction is both a torture and a futility. Medical science has established beyond dispute that the craving increases with gratification, is induced by access to liquor and can be overcome. Honest exponents of State-control have, however, taken the view that suppression means secret recrudescence. A similar argument was really made when the abolition of slavery was proposed in America and Europe. What is claimed is that you can formally suppress certain "ineradicable" tendencies, but that they will reappear. If some form of economic slavery exists in the world, the fact goes not to the justification of pessimists about abolition, but merely reveals a new phase of the evil which should be vigilantly combated. The attitude is a queer mixture of pessimism and philistinism and the task of national prohibition is thus twofold—formally to make the production of liquor illegal and jealously to guard against reappearance of the evil in other forms. We believe the world can be educated into abhorrence of alcohol. It is for the State to take up the enterprise of checking the evil. This is, however, a world-problem and we wish there were a touch of fanaticism in Governments in their view of the alcohol traffic.

Nowhere is it so much in need as in India. Last year a resolution of the Hon. Mr. Sarma advocating prohibition as the ultimate aim of Government policy was defeated in the Imperial Legislative Council. But the most melancholy feature of the debate was the old-world attitude of the Government about the needs of the "poor man," the harmlessness of moderation and the receipts of the treasury. The country is being corrupted and demoralised by the excise policy of the Government; the evil is the greater since it is spreading among a people who are by tradition thrifty and sober. It is for Britain to copy the example of the United States and pursue a bold policy of prohibition without compromise. The more so is such a policy essential for Britain, as she is the mistress of a great empire full of non-European peoples, who are by tradition remarkable for habits of sobriety and abstention. There is the howl of capitalists and vested interests in the way, and bold statesmanship alone can face it. The innate conservatism and conviviality of the Britisher may be as great an obstacle. But it is foolish to forget the lessons of efficiency and restraint which the war has taught the British race and which are being applied by their kinsmen across the sea. You *can* reform a man by Act of Parliament. If Britain does not embark on a new policy, she will be a loser in efficiency and production, not only within her own household, but throughout the British Empire The demon of drink is not invincible.

Notes of the Day.

A Great Triumph.

It is a great relief to learn that as a result of the representations and protest by British and American journalists, the Peace Conference refrained from officially recording its previous resolution limiting information supplied to the Press to communiqués and binding the plenipotentiaries to secrecy. The credit for their triumph must be shared by British and American journalists with their French confreres. For, it will be remembered that it was the French Press which was the first to comment sarcastically on the excessive mystery surrounding everything concerning the Peace Conference, as being perfectly in keeping with the old diplomatic tradition. The earlier decision of the Conference was calculated to raise the suspicion that the Allied statesmen, as a body, have still the mentality of 1815 and desire to repeat the disastrous blunders of the Congress of Vienna.

The Old Diplomacy and the New.

The creation of such an atmosphere of suspicion in the mind of the people all the world over would have been fatal to the attainment of the end for which the war was waged—namely, to have both a clean and permanent peace. The old diplomacy, as Lord Morley has well characterised it, was a field of lies, as able as ever it was to dupe Governments and governed by grand abstract catchwards veiling obscure and inexplicable purposes and turning the whole world over, with blood and tears, to a strange witches' sabbath. It was the purpose of the war to make the world safe for democracy, of which secret diplomacy has been the deadliest foe. The main function of the old diplomats seemed to be to plot against one another because the object of the States they represented was to destroy one another.

Wanted: A Peoples' Peace.

The world has realised, after the sorrow and suffering of the greatest war in human history, that the main purpose of all States should henceforth be to cooperate for the common good and that to this end all settlements between themselves must be based on right and must not be bargaining settlements. This consummation cannot be attained unless diplomacy, as President Wilson has postulated in one of his famous fourteen points, "proceeds always frankly in the public view" and the statesmen of the world, charged with the tremendous task of establishing a permanent peace, are constantly supported by the enlightened public opinion of the peoples of the world. The war was a peoples' war. The peace that is to come, must be a peoples' peace.

A Contrast.

A summary of the provisions of the proposed Bill based on the recommendations of the Rowlatt Committee was wired by the Associated Press on Saturday. If the Bill is allowed to be placed on the statute book, the shame of it will not merely be on India but also on British statesmen, who having waged a war of freedom, allowed the "men on the spot" to strangle India's freedom at its birth. We trust the country and the non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council will emphatically and vigorously oppose the measure. Meanwhile, it is instructive to contrast the expedition which characterises the efforts of the bureaucracy whenever the end in view is to restrict the freedom of the people, with the dilatory methods adopted by it in regard to questions affecting the removal of some of these restrictions. Thus though it is more than six months since a Committee of officials and non-officials was appointed to consider the modifications of the Arms Act, the public is still in the dark as to the doings of this Committee. We wonder if it has ever held any meeting.

A Garbled Interview.

We are authorised to state that the alleged interview with Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, published in the "Gujerati" of the 5th instant, which has given rise to some comment, was unauthorised and does not give a correct representation of Mr. Jamnadas's views on Mr. Patel's Hindu inter-marriage bill or his views on caste. The "interview" is a garbled version of a private conversation.

Social Service!

Elsewhere we publish an advertisement by the Social Service League calling for a typist on a salary of Rs. 30 per mensem. In these days of trial and expensive living the wretch who could manage so much as to keep body and soul together, let alone enjoy any of the amenities of life, on this pittance must indeed be a very wonderful figure. The most ordinary of fare and sleeping quarters for a man in such a position cost about Rs. 40 a month at least in almost every boarding house in this city. One marvels at the social service rendered by the League which would pay Rs. 30 a month to a typist, whose gratification at the return yielded by the modicum of English knowledge he has laboured to acquire and the weary months spent in front of a typewriter, must be great. We hope that this typical instance of social service will not be omitted from the next annual Report of the League.

ORDER OF BRITISH EMPIRE.

CONFERRED ON MANAGER OF IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Jan. 19.

The "Gazette" appointments to the Order of the British Empire for services in connection with the war include:—(Officer) J. H. Macmurray, Manager of the Imperial Bank of Persia (Hamadan).

INVESTIGATION INTO CONDUCT ESCORTS.

COMMANDING OFFICER SUSPENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Jan. 19.

AMSTERDAM.—Investigation has been instituted to discover whether the officers commanding Liebknecht's and Rosa Luxemburg's escorts fulfilled their duty. The officer commanding the Luxemburg's escort has been temporarily suspended because he did not sufficiently protect her against the public.

ITALIAN CABINET.

SR ORLANDO REMAINS PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Jan. 19.

The personnel of the reconstituted Italian Cabinet indicates that Italy is not disposed to conciliation regarding the Yugo-Slav claims. Signor Orlando remains Premier and Baron Sonnino Foreign Minister.

DEATHS OF LIEBKNECHT AND ROSA LUXEMBURG.

THE OFFICIAL STORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Jan. 19.

The official story of the death of Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg only arrived from Amsterdam to-day. The crowd broke up the escort and pounced upon Rosa Luxemburg who was placed in a car unconscious. The mob subsequently stopped the car and a man shot her. Others seized the body and disappeared with it into darkness.

SALE OF TEA IN LONDON.

FOR EXPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Jan. 19.

A million pounds of tea are being experimentally auctioned for export to-day. It is understood that the minimum limits fixed by the Food Ministry for auction compare well with the net prices received by the Government for tea sold in the United Kingdom. It is pointed out that the size of stocks in the United Kingdom which amounted to 144,674,000 pounds at the end of December may be an obstacle to the early abandonment of the Government system since supplies must be carefully liquidated in order to cover expenses.

DEATH OF LORD MICHELHAM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Jan. 19.

The death is announced of Lord Michelham.

PEACE CONFERENCE.

PREVAILING SPIRIT OF CORDIALITY.

PANEL SYSTEM OF REPRESENTATION APPROVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 9 a.m., Jan. 18.

PARIS.—In the Chamber M. Clemenceau, replying to interpellations, said the Conference was pursuing its labours in a spirit of cordiality and complete conciliation. It is stated that President Wilson ejaculated "What an abominable lie" on learning that the "New York Tribune" had published the report that he would withdraw all Americans and leave France himself if some of his demands were not conceded. The Conference favoured publicity, but deemed it desirable to keep some matters secret in order to avoid bad feeling.

M. Clemenceau also said that the French Government did not intend to change its policy regarding Russia. He contended that the panel system of representation at the Peace Conference would satisfy everyone and there was no question which a competent authority could not deal with by it. For example, the League of Nations was a question where representation of all interests was assured.

DISSATISFACTION AMONG MINOR STATES.

The "Temps" understands that Siam, who effectively took part in the war, will be represented by two delegates instead of one. It is anticipated that certain nations who have been allotted two delegates intend to protest at the plenary sitting on the 18th against under-representation.

ACUTE DIFFERENCES AT THE CONFERENCE.

REASONS WHY PRESS IS KEPT AT ARM'S LENGTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 9 a.m., Jan. 18.

PARIS.—The draconian decision of the Peace Conference to issue no news except communiques will be difficult to maintain, because it would debar journalists from writing on many innocuous subjects. Apparently we applauded the exit of secret diplomacy prematurely. Of course, what is patent to everybody is that there are acute differences at the Conference even among the five Great Powers and the latter fear, perhaps with reason, that keen public discussion of these differences would not help their task, hence it has been decided to keep the press at arm's length and the public in ignorance.

CENSORSHIP OF PRESS.

PEACE CONFERENCE DECIDES NOT TO ENFORCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Friday, 10th January, 1919.
PARIS, Jan. 16.
Recd. 9 a.m., Jan. 18.

Owing to representations and protest by British and American journalists, the Peace Conference refrained from officially recording the resolution limiting information supplied to the press to communiqués and binding the plenipotentiaries to secrecy. The Conference, moreover, invited associated journalists to formulate proposals to secure publicity for the proceedings of the Conference and a committee of associated journalists was formed and given plenary powers to submit proposals to the Conference at the sitting on the 17th. The British journalist delegation comprises correspondents of Reuter, "The Times" and the "Daily Chronicle."

INDEMNITY QUESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From Our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 18

It is reported from Paris that Britain has requested Mr. Hughes to take charge of the indemnity question for the British Empire.

PROLONGATION OF ARMISTICE

TREATY SIGNED AT TREVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 9 a.m., Jan. 18.

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram from Berlin says the prolongation of Armistice treaty was signed yesterday afternoon at Treves by Edzberger.

ITALIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

SPLIT OVER EXTRA-TERITORIAL CLAIMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 9 a.m., Jan. 18.

The Italian Cabinet has resigned owing to split on the question of Italy's claims to Dalmatia and Greek islands under the secret treaty of 1915, which Baron Sonnino desires to be fully carried out, while the Socialists headed by Bissolatti are in favour of compromise with the Jugo-Slavs, surrender of Dodecanese and cession of North Tyrol as far as Brenner.

...TION IN AMERICA.

A...-MAKING DECISION.

...OICINGS IN THE STATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 18.

NEW ...RK.—The legislatures of thirty-five sta... have ratified the prohibition amendm...t to the Federal Constitution submitted u...der a recent Act of the Congress. Only one more legislature need ratify it in order to make up the necessary three-fourths of the Union.

Under this amendment the prohibition begins in one year's time, but many think that the United States will go on a permanent bone-dry basis from July 1st, when the measure passed last September enforcing national prohibition becomes effective.

LATER.

Nebraska, the thirty-sixth State, has ratified the prohibition amendment.

EFFECT OF LEGISLATION.

LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Jan. 19.

WASHINGTON.—The church bells are ringing in some States in celebration of national prohibition, which will be an accomplished fact one year hence, the necessary three-fourths of the states having ratified the amendment to the constitution to that effect. Actually the prohibition becomes effective from July 1st as a war measure till the President declares the army is demobilised. It is generally thought that President will not declare this until the constitutional amendment becomes effective.

The amendment makes the manufacture, sale, exportation and importation of alcoholic beverages illegal throughout the United States. Measures are already being taken fixing penalties for infraction.

Leaders of Congress do not fear that the efforts of liquor interests to have the decision of state legislatures declared illegal will be successful. The federal state governments will lose enormous revenues by this epoch-making step.

BOLSHEVISM IN EXCELSIS.

NATIONALISATION OF WOMEN!

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 18.

Major-General Poole, Allied commander on the North Russian front, in a message dated January 8th states that evidence shows that the Bolshevik decree for the nationalisation of women has been put into force and that commissaries of free love have been established in several towns. Respectable women have been flogged for not yielding.

SOUTH RUSSIAN FORCES.

DENIKEN ASSUMES SUPREME COMMAND

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 18.

Reuter learns that the hetmen of the Don and Kuban Cossacks have agreed that Deniken shall assume supreme command of all the Russian naval and military forces in South Russia.

DEFENCE OF LITHUANIA.

POLISH GOVERNM... TO TAKE OVER ADMINIS...RATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 18.

Reuter learns that at the request of President of Lithuania the Polish Government has agreed to defend the Lithuanians against the Bolsheviks and has appointed a high commissioner who will immediately take over the administration of Lithuania.

ESTHONIANS OCCUPY DORPAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 9 a.m., Jan. 18.

STOCKHOLM.—An Esthonian communiqué says:—We occupied the town of Dorpat which the enemy had evacuated.

HALF-MILLION GERMANS STILL UNDER ARMS.

SIBERIAN SUCCESSES AGAINST BOLSHEVIKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 9 a.m., Jan. 18.

Reuter learns that it is believed that there are still over half a million Germans under arms on the West front and that there has been no improvement in handing over military material. We cannot yet remove troops from Trans-Caspia in view of the necessity of preventing Bolsheviks penetrating North Persia and Khorassan.

It is confirmed that the Siberians have captured 30,000 Bolsheviks with a thousand machine-guns and much material at Perin. The Siberians have reached the river Kama, but Bolsheviks are advancing further south. Five Bolshevik armies with German officers are operating on this front.

PEACE CONFERENCE

VOTING RIGHTS IN CONFERENCE.

SETTLE BETWEEN FIVE POWERS!

SMALLER POWERS TO FOLLOW GREATER ONES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 1 a.m. Jan. 20.

A Paris message discussing voting rights in the Conference and particularly referring to the protest that the largest and most important powers have only equal voting rights with the smallest and least considerable powers points out that it is necessary to remember that the Conference's problems will not be settled by vote. The Conference is rather a Parliament of Cabinets than "a Parliament of men" and it will follow Cabinet procedure by which the policy is not settled by counting heads. The chiefs will give the lead and others will follow. The Peace Conference is and must be guided and controlled by the five great powers who are responsible before the world and history for their decisions. The great powers are custodians of vast existing interests. All have vital principles they are unwilling to entrust to settlement by vote.

It is inconceivable, for example, that Great Britain, because she is represented at the Conference should be compelled to abandon her historic attitude on the question of the freedom of the seas because of a hostile majority vote. Similarly, France regarding Alsace-Lorraine and Italy regarding Trentino. The underlying principle, therefore, is agreement among the five great powers. Without it no settlement can be possible.

While the delegates of all great powers will attend all the sittings the delegates of the smaller powers, the Dominions and India will attend only when invited. Hence when the freedom of the seas affecting all is discussed, it is assumed that all nations including overseas Britain will be present. It is clear that the panel system admits of perpetual representation of the Dominions and there is nothing to prevent the British delegation from comprising Sir Robert Borden, Mr. Hughes, General Botha and General Smuts if it is thought desirable. Anyhow it is extremely probable when the Dominions and India are not represented as such, one or more direct delegates of the Imperial Government will drop out and be replaced by the Dominions or Indian statesmen so that the Overseas Empire may always be in a position to know what is transpiring and make its voice heard.

FEEDING OF GERMANY AND INDEMNITY.

POINTS OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN POWERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 1 a.m., Jan. 20.

A message from Paris to the "Morning Post" says that the feeding of Germany and the question of indemnity are the two points where any difference of opinion among plenipotentiaries now centres.

Agreement will probably be reached as regards the first, but the second presents greater difficulties. The earlier differences as regards the freedom of the seas have now disappeared.

PRINCE LICHNOWSKY.

LEADER OF GERMAN PEACE DELEGATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Jan. 17.
Recd. 1 a.m., Jan. 20.

Berlin and Munich newspapers state that Prince Lichnowsky will be the leader of the German Peace Delegation.

NEW ARMISTICE TERMS.

ESTABLISH ASSOCIATED POWERS COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Jan. 18.
Recd. 1 a.m., Jan. 20.

The text of the new Armistice terms contains the stipulation that an Associated Powers Committee must be established to control the repatriation of Russian prisoners in Germany. The Committee will sit in Berlin.

German merchantships are being taken over in order to assure the supply of foodstuffs to Germany and the rest of Europe. The arrangement is without prejudice to the final disposal of vessels. The restitution of all material removed from France and Belgium is insisted upon.

SINKING OF THE CHAOUIA.

460 LIVES LOST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 1 a.m., Jan. 20.

PARIS.—Four hundred and sixty lives were lost in the sinking of the steamer Chaouia (not 'Chaproi' as previously eabled).

REPRESENTATION OF POWERS.

PUBLICITY OF PROCEEDINGS.

DECISIONS OF PRELIMINARY PEACE CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 1 a.m., Jan. 20.

An official communiqué from Paris states that the preliminary Peace Conference sat for four and a half hours. It was decided to give Belgium and Serbia three delegates each at the Conference and the King of Hedjaz two. This finally establishes the number of each Power's delegates.

The agenda for the opening sitting of the Conference on the afternoon of January 18th was arranged.

The meeting finally examined the question of publicity of the Conference discussions and unanimously registered that it was anxious that the public through the press should have the fullest information compatible with safeguarding the supreme interest of all, which is that a just and honourable settlement should be reached with the minimum delay. It was, however, obvious that publicity regarding the preliminary conversations now proceeding must be subject to limitations necessarily imposed by the difficult and delicate nature of their object.

The communiqué proceeds to justify the decision pointing out that these conversations are far more nearly analogous to meetings of the Cabinet which are always and necessarily private rather than those of the legislature. The essence of the democratic method is that the Government's privately deliberated conclusions should be subject to the consideration of the popular chamber. The danger is pointed out of raising national and international controversy by premature publicity. Also the fact is emphasised that the delegates' duties have become infinitely more difficult. The communiqué contends that premature publicity may protract speedy settlement and may create wrong conclusions about reciprocal concessions, where mutual agreement may not have fully developed.

The communiqué, in concluding the paragraph, says this reasoning applies with conclusive force to the present conversations between the representatives of the great Powers.

Regarding the full Conference the following rule has been adopted, namely, that press representatives shall be admitted to meetings of the full Conference, but upon the necessary occasions the Conference deliberations may be held *in camera*.

NEED TO ENSURE PUBLICITY OF PROCEEDINGS.

RESOLUTION OF PRESS DELEGATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 1 a.m., Jan. 20.

PARIS.—A meeting of the delegates of the Allied and American press passed the following resolution:—

"Firstly, it is essential to ensure full publicity for the Peace Conference: secondly, communiqués should be as complete as possible; thirdly, besides communiqués full summaries of each day's proceedings should be issued not necessarily for textual publication, but for the guidance of correspondents who will maintain full freedom of comment; fourthly, we are opposed to any interference with free inter-course between the peace delegates and responsible journalists; fifthly, the Committee recommends equality of treatment for the Allied press by the abolition of censorship in all Allied countries; sixthly, apart from the general question of admission of the press to the Conference. The Committee is of opinion that journalists representing Allied countries should be permitted to attend the formal opening of the session of the Conference."

REPRESENTATION OF PRESS.

There was substantial agreement between the British, Italian and American press delegates to recommend the actual representation of the press at the conferences. The French however dissented.

After the French delegates withdrew the following resolutions were adopted by the British, Italian and American press delegates:—

"Firstly, there should be direct representation of the press at the sittings of the Conference; secondly, the press of each of the great powers should be represented by no fewer than five delegates and the smaller powers which have taken active part in the war should be proportionally represented."

RENEWED ARMISTICE TERMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 1 a.m., Jan. 20.

PARIS.—An announcement is issued that the renewed Armistice terms provide for the surrender of submarines ready to proceed to sea and the destruction of submarines under construction.

It is also stipulated that the German merchant fleet will be placed at the Allies' disposal.

LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 1 a.m., Jan. 20.

AMSTERDAM.—According to a Berlin message the renewed Armistice terms provide that Germany shall deliver fifty-eight thousand agricultural machines of various kinds by February 1st.

The punishment is demanded of those guilty of illegal treatment of war prisoners in Germany.

As a guarantee the Entente reserves the right of occupying the sector of fortress of Strassburg formed by fortifications on the right bank of the Rhine with a strip of territory between five and ten kilometres fronting the fortifications.

CALM IN BERLIN.

SPARTACIST RESISTANCE MOSTLY OVERCOME.

LARGE NUMBER TAKEN PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 9 a.m., Jan. 18.

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram from Berlin dated yesterday, says troops have thoroughly cleared out the Spartacists from the Moabit quarter. A large number of Spartacists have been taken prisoners and a considerable quantity of arms captured with only slight resistance. The city was generally calm last night.

SAPARTACIST MOVEMENT.

BERLIN GOVERNMENT MEASURES TO END IT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Jan. 19.

There are clear indications that the German Government and people are determined to end the spartacist movement so that elections for the National Assembly can be held undisturbed and peace finally attained. The Government is now making a great display of force in Berlin, where it has a large number of troops with heavy guns, field guns, armoured cars, tanks, flame-throwers and storm troops with machineguns.

The Commander-in-Chief, Noske, has issued a proclamation declaring that the troops will protect personal freedom, property, freedom of the press and unimpeded voting for the National Assembly. The strong action of government has had a reassuring effect on the population.

STRONG GARRISON IN BERLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
AMSTERDAM, Jan. 17.
Recd. 7 p.m., Jan. 18.

A message from Berlin states that the Government is establishing a strong garrison in Berlin and is installing most modern appliances of war.

LIEBKNECHT AND ROSA LUXEMBOURG.

CONFLICTING REPORTS OF DEATH AND FLIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
COPENHAGEN, Jan. 16.
Recd. 9 a.m., Jan. 18.

A telegram from the Wolff Bureau in Berlin says it is persistently reported that Liebknecht, who was arrested during the night and attempted to escape, while being conveyed across Tiergarten Park in Berlin, was killed by a shot fired by a soldier.

Rosa Luxembourg, while being conveyed under arrest from a hotel, was dragged from the carriage and killed by the infuriated crowd.

These reports are not yet officially confirmed.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 7 p.m., Jan. 18.

It is reported from The Hague that Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg have arrived at the frontier but are at present not permitted to take refuge in Holland owing to their having no passports.

ESSEN SOVIET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 9 a.m., Jan. 18.

AMSTERDAM.—The Essen Soviet has taken over the control of coal mines.

LATE GENERAL MAUDE'S GRAVE AT BAGDAD.

ARCHITECTURAL TREATMENT BY IMPERIAL WAR GRAVES COMMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 7 p.m., Jan. 18.

At a meeting of the Imperial War Graves Commission the question was discussed of erecting a memorial over General Maude's grave in Bagdad which would serve as a memorial to the whole Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force. The Commission strongly favoured carrying out the idea and it was resolved to send an architect to Mesopotamia shortly in order to report on the whole question of architectural treatment of the cemeteries in Mesopotamia.

"IRISH REPUBLICAN PARTY".

SINN FEINERS' DETERMINATION.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY TO MEET ON JAN. 21.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 18.

A telegram from Dublin says apparently the Sinn Feiners are determined upon forcing the pace. They have assumed the title of "Irish Republican Party" and have announced that a Consituent Assembly will be opened in the Mansion House on January 21st.

BRITISH RECONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS.

REDUCTION OF EXCESS PROFITS DUTY RECOMMENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 18.

The Ministry of Reconstruction publishes the report of the committee on financial risks appointed owing to manufactures and traders fearing that losses due to fall in prices of raw material bought at war-time prices might hinder full scale production. The committee recommends alternatively reduction of the Excess Profits Duty to 65 per cent. for 1918 or deferring of payment of part of that duty for five years.

FRENCH STEAMER STRIKES A MINE.

FEARED LOSS OF 500 PASSENGERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 9 a.m., Jan. 18.

ROME.—The French steamer Chaproi, carrying 650 Greek, Serbian and Russian passengers from Marseilles, struck a mine off Messina and sank in four minutes. It is feared that 500 were drowned. The British steamer Cogheston rescued 150.

BRITISH IMPORTS.

PLEA FOR RESTRICTIONS ON FOREIGN GOODS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 9 a.m., Jan. 18.

An influential deputation of the National Union of Manufacturers has urged the Minister, Sir A. Stanley, immediately to reimpose and strictly enforce restrictions on the importation of foreign goods, which has been lifted for three months. It is understood that Sir A. Stanley undertook to comply with the request at the termination of the aforementioned three months and may even extend the list to which the restrictions applied.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT-ELECT OF BRAZIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 9 a.m., Jan. 18.

RIO DE JANEIRO.—The death is announced of President-elect Aives.

ESTATE OF LATE PRINCE DULEEP SINGH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 7 p.m., Jan. 18.

The late Prince Victor Duleep Singh left £67,192.

REQUISITIONED AMERICAN SHIPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 18.

The Shipping Board announces that all American ships requisitioned for war shall be released if tonnage compensation is given.

COTTON CONTROL BOARD.

QUESTION OF RELEASE OF MEN FROM ARMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 18.

The Cotton Control Board announces that no increase in the number of spindles and looms running can be permitted at present, but the Board is endeavouring to secure speedy release from the army of men whose services will be necessary when the running of additional machinery is possible.

THE LABOUR SITUATION.

STRIKERS' INTERVIEW WITH GOVERNOR.

Judging from what one hears, it may well be said that the temper of the mill-hands who are on strike remains on the whole inflexible. The speech of his Excellency the Governor on Saturday has obviously failed to make any impression on the men though they have not been slow to appreciate his courtesy and desire to learn things first-hand from the men themselves. It has however, failed to shake their determination to hold fast by their insistence that whatever concessions they may be given ultimately must first be announced by their employers and notices put up to that effect at all the mills. There are undoubtedly some men who are in a mood to accept the Governor's assurance and go back to work any time. These were also the men who were prepared as early as ten days ago, to accept similar advice given by some of their friends, and resume work. But the overwhelming majority of the men are not, it is clear, prepared to follow them in this course and it is they who seem to count in this matter. An event which took place on Saturday night, might perhaps be regarded as significant. Three or four of the jobbers who were among those present at the Governor's conference, held a meeting, close to Sir Shapurjee Broacha Mills. But the attendance was infinitely small the number of those present, taking a most liberal estimate, does not seem to have exceeded fifty and when these three or four men advised them to resume work this morning, there was no unanimity among them. The speakers told them that his Excellency the Governor had interested himself in their welfare and had given the workmen his word that he would do his best to promote their interests. It was therefore their duty to respect his word and go back to work. They also said that such of them as wanted to resume work need not be afraid of any personal danger because the Police had promised to look after their safety.

Situation on Sunday.

On Sunday morning, the situation was practically unchanged. Some of the strikers performed their daily routine of going as far as their respective mills and then dispersing. Late on Saturday night, hundreds of the men had come to know of what happened at the Secretariat Conference and others had a vague idea that the Governor had interested himself in their case but his reply was an inadequate consolation to them in their present situation. They had thus plenty of time to ponder over the situation and finally determine their attitude. So that their conduct yesterday morning would practically decide the issue. It seems that one might safely assume that the issue has been decided and that decision until a late hour last evening at least, was against resuming work until they were told in writing that their demands would be satisfied.

A "Chronicle" representative went round the whole area from early yesterday morning interviewing at various places, groups of workmen as well as those who attended the conference at the Secretariat. Not one of them hesitated to express his opinion freely and that opinion was decidedly against resumption. They are a lot of them very shrewd people—these hitherto despised and neglected mill "hands"—where where their own interests are concerned and they say that they would far rather starve or beg for alms in the streets than go back to work without a written undertaking from their employers and then be separately put down. They did not consider it expedient to give up their present position in the hope of bringing out another deadlock after a week or even a month, if their demands were not satisfactorily met. When one of them said that such a course on their part would be like putting their necks in the noose, he was warmly cheered and this view was generally endorsed. Our representative took special care to find out whether the men would not respect the advice of the Governor now that he had given it to them. The large majority of them that he met, gave him distinctly to understand that it was not so much a question of their respecting the Governor's word as safeguarding their own present and future position. However, sincere and well-intentioned towards them the Governor might be, they said they had almost uniformly been treated badly by their employers that they could hardly take anyone's word of mouth and give up their struggle. One of the men, who has spent 27 years as a mill labourer in Bombay and who has been an eye-witness to the tragedy enacted at the time of the riots that followed the conviction of Mr. Tilak in 1908 and on other occasions, said that in these matters the last thing one should do, is to act upon verbal assurances. He said that it would have been far more valuable to them if the Governor had announced once for all the amount of concession he would obtain for them.

Thus, it is quite plain that the men, at least, a large majority among them are not willing to act upon the Governor's advice and end the strike first. Although, no doubt, they are many of them hard hit by want and privation, their spirits are unbroken and calm and cheerful, and they seem to be prepared to face the greater struggle that may lie ahead of them with that unperturbed equanimity.

"Request to Mill-hands"!

About 10 or 11 a.m. yesterday, printed handbills were issued and circulated broadcast. They bear the imprint of a local Anglo-Vernacular Press at Girgaum, but one does not know who published them—whether the Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha or anyone else. Nor does it bear any date. The handbill is headed as a "Request to all the mill-hand brethren" and at the end of the request are appended the names of 28 workmen as some of those who make the request. The substance of the request is [illegible] as the men hold out the mill-[illegible] to their demands and the signatories could not remain idle without work for any number of days. Therefore they all approached that day the Commissioner of Police to place their grievance before the Government. The Commissioner, after selecting two to four men from among those belonging to almost all the mills, took them to place before the Governor personally their case for increase of wages, etc. His Excellency the Governor, after listening to them with patience, had told them that the strikers should promptly resume work and if they did so he would personally interest himself in the matter and influence the mill-owners to consider in a proper spirit the men's demands and do them justice. Therefore the signatories now humbly appeal to their brethren to respect the Governor's assurance and resume work this (Monday) morning. The signatories also express their gratitude to the Governor for the advice he kindly gave them. Then follow a list of names of the signatories, who appear to be some of those who were present at the conference. The notice and the appeal, which it contains, seem both to have fallen flat and the strikers showed very little interest in discussing it.

SATURDAY'S CONFERENCE.

More details are now available of the meeting between the Governor-in-Council and about a hundred selected men. It appears that for two days before the meeting there was a movement in this direction. Word was sent to a couple or so of men belonging to some of the mills and they were asked to meet the Commissioner of Police at Jacob Circle on Saturday morning. The news of this, however, leaked out and men began to arrive in large numbers. According to accounts received from some of the men, the names of those who were to be taken to the Governor, had been settled and a sort of roll call was taken according to a typed list. Those who answered to it were separated from the rest. There seem to have been some mills altogether unrepresented and a few names added on the spot to repair the omission as far as possible. The selected people were then told that the Police Commissioner would soon meet them. After a little while, the Police Commissioner came and explained to them the object for which they were invited there and then informed that they should wait on H. E. the Governor. Arrangements were made to send them by train from Mahaluxmi to Church Gate and the men were sent in charge of one or two police officers. Two compartments were specially emptied of all their passengers and reserved for these selected representatives. On arriving at Church Gate station about 11 a.m., they were marched out to the Oval, where the roll call was again taken, after which they were marched off to the Secretariat. The Police Commissioner seems to have seen personally to their seating in the Council Chamber and after giving them instructions as to how they should receive the Governor, he went out, the men say, to the Governor After perhaps a long and weary wait, during which some of the men refreshed themselves by snatching a little nap, presumably the two European members of the Council arrived in the hall and the men mistaking either of them for the Governor went through the instructions that were given them. When a little afterwards his Excellency came, they repeated the process. Before that it is interesting to mention that Messrs. Bole add Talcherkar and others outside the strikers' list, were sent out, it seems at the special request of the Governor himself, as he wished to hear the men unfettered by the presence of their "vakils." The Governor came, saw the men, made a speech, they say it was written—and then asked the men to state their case. At the conclusion of the meeting, his Excellency again assured the men of his sympathy and his willingness to do his best for them, and added that he would see that justice was done to them in about 3 or 4 days' time.

The Interpreter.

The statement made by some of the men's representatives that Mr. Cadell acted as interpreter between the Governor-in-Council and the strikers is incorrect. We are informed that it was not Mr. Cadell, but Mr. Keatinge who acted as interpreter.

As the men were leaving the Secretariat, Mr. Vincent is said to have accompanied them and asked them to respect the Governor's word and go back to work. He himself had intended to go to England but had cancelled it, and had taken interest in their case, because he had seen and realised the difficulties from which they were suffering. They could go back to work and if within a week they got no proper satisfaction, he told them, according to some, that they could come back to the Secretariat and complain to the Governor. Others say that he told them they might go on strike. On this point the account given by several men differ. But on all other points, the version given by everyone who was interviewed separately is identical. The men left the Secretariat about 4 p.m. and started from Church Gate a quarter of an hour afterwards, being carried as far as Dadar at Government expense. The rest of the story has already been told, as also is the opinion of the men on the outcome of the conference.

During the whole of yesterday, everything remained quiet. Business went on as usual in the whole strike area and until the evening, nothing happened so as to cause any apprehension. A little after sunset, there was a movement of small pickets of the military and these pickets were seen too prominently at some points, where they had never been seen before. This gave rise to various surmises; some thought it was intended to cover the bringing of men into the Mills at night, others said that the authorities having realised that their attempt to bring about a settlement had failed, had taken recourse to their old arrangements. There was, however, no panic caused as yet and everything appeared to be going on well.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE EXTRAORDINARY.

RESOLVE OF STRIKERS.

TO LIE DOWN IN FRONT OF MARKETS.

A meeting of the mehtas and servants of the Mulji Jetha and Lakhmidas Khimji Cloth markets who are on strike was held on Sunday night at Hira Bang under the presidency of Mr. Vithaldas Vasanji Jeragam, over two thousand strikers being present.

After the opening speech of the president, it was resolved that as the Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association had resolved in a general meeting of theirs held on Saturday, that if the mehtas and servants who have been on strike for the last week did not return to their work within the next 24 hours they would be dismissed and as that period expired on Sunday, the strikers should lie down abreast four in a line before each of the gates of the markets before they opened to-day not allowing the Shethias to open their shops except by crossing their bodies.

The president in putting before the meeting the resolution remarked that it was the eighth day of their strike and as the Association had resolved to dismiss them there was no course left open for them but to stand firmly by the resolution and act up to it. They should storm the fortress of the market bureaucracy to-day and secure it. The resolution was carried and some Shethias who were present declared that they were in full sympathy with the strikers and would not open their shops till the other Shethias showed their practical sympathy with the strikers.

The meeting then dissolved with shouts of "Bande Mataram."

STRIKE OF MEHTAS.

THREAT TO STRIKERS.

The strike of the 'mehtas' of the cloth markets still continues. There is no sign of any disposition on the part of either side to yield. At a general meeting of the Bombay Piece-goods Merchants' Association held on Saturday evening, it was resolved that the strikers should be given notice that failing to resume their duties within twenty-four hours their services would be dispensed with.

CLOTH MARKET STRIKE.

BOTH PARTIES UNYEILDING.

The cloth market strike continued on Saturday, both the "mehtas" and the merchants remaining firm in their attitude not to give in. There were fewer shops open in the different cloth markets on Saturday than on the preceding day.

THE DOCKYARD TROUBLE.

The trouble at the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard is still in progress. The men collected before the gates in the morning, as usual, and admission being disallowed, they filled up the roadside and after sometime dispersed in various directions. The Dockyard authorities have put up a notice in Gujarati to the effect that until the men submit their representations, they will not be admitted to the works. The few men who have not joined the strikers and who went in for work seem to have been asked to leave. They also came out shortly afterwards and work was closed altogether for the day. At the Alexandra Dock, the employees of private and unofficial agencies are working as usual. But in the Government section the men numbering about 200 or so were out in the morning, and when asked why they were out, they said they wanted increase of wages. These men appear to form a branch of the larger establishment under the R. I. M. and will be equally affected by the decision of the Dockyard authorities there.

BONUS TO P. AND O. EMPLOYEES.

The Agents of the P. and O. Navigation Company, who are also the agents of the British India line are reported to have sanctioned on Friday the payment of a bonus of one month's wages to their employees at their Mazagon yard. This order affects nearly 5,000 men who are said to have received an increase of wages about two months ago—at the time of the Armistice celebrations.

A MYSTERIOUS ARREST.

In connection with the demonstration on Friday by the Dockyard workers, mention has been made that a meeting was held after 10 o'clock on the Esplanade Maidan. About 400 or 500 men were present. Mr. Shridhar Hari Kher, addressed the meeting and advised the men not to be disorderly but to fight out their battle by clean methods. He asked them to formulate their demands and then place the same before the authorities. It is not known why but he was arrested by Mr. Hankey, Deputy Commissioner of Police, while still addressing a lawful assembly and first taken to the Paltan Road Station, where all his papers including a copy of the "Bombay Chronicle" were taken away. When Mr Kher requested that he might be allowed to retain with him the copy of the "Chronicle" his request was refused. At about 2 p.m., he was removed to the Esplanade Police Station and then quietly let off at 7 p.m.

A SYMPATHETIC STRIKE.

The labourers at the stone quarries in Sewri have struck work in sympathy with the millhands. It is said they have no grievances against their employers. The men number about a thousand.

SCARCITY IN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

MARSHAL FOCH'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 1 a.m., Jan. 20.

PARIS.—In the course of an interview Marshal Foch said he was of opinion that the Germans had not exaggerated much regarding the need at present prevailing in Germany, while as for Austria the population was certainly bordering on famine. Marshal Foch said he did not share the view that Germany was incapable of further effort as she still possessed an army, albeit a disorganised one.

On the other hand the Allied occupation of Rhineland constituted the strongest imaginable strategic barrier, especially as the Allies possessed all the main avenues into Germany.

Marshal Foch did not fear a serious growth of Bolshevism in Germany. He believed that Germany would pull herself together and sweep aside "this wave of poison gas."

DISTRESS IN GERMANY.

ERZBERGER'S CONFESSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 17.
Recd. 1 a.m., Jan. 20.

A message from Berlin states officially that at Armistice negotiations in Marshal Foch's saloon carriage, Erzberger complained that the peace was being delayed, that the economic movement between Germany and occupied Germany was being destroyed that the measures in Alsace-Lorraine showed that France aimed at anticipating the decision of the Peace Conference by annexing these provinces without consulting the people and that the blockade was rendering conditions in Germany worse with the possible consequence of a world revolution.

TENSION IN BERLIN.

OWING TO KILLING OF LIEBKNECKT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 1 a.m., Jan. 20.

Correspondents state that Berlin has been thrown into a state of nervous tension by the killing of Liebknecht and Luxemburg similar to the tension on the eve of Bolshevik rising. People generally fear Spartacist reprisals. The acts will undoubtedly embarrass the Government.

FAKRI PASHA CAPITULATES.

WHOLE HEDJAZ FREE OF TURKISH GARRISONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 9 a.m., Jan. 18.

An official message from Cairo says:—Fakhri Pasha has capitulated to King Hussein under the terms of the armistice with Turkey. The delay in bringing the garrison to compliance was due to its long isolation, necessitating permission for interchange of special communications with Constantinople.

The whole Hedjaz is now free of Turkish garrisons. Emir Abdalla, representing the King of the Hedjaz, entered Medina on the 13th and was welcomed with enthusiasm. He proceeded to the tombs of the Prophet, where he offered the midday prayers.

FEEDING LIBERATED PEOPLES.

80 MILLIONS STERLING REQUIRED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 18.

PARIS.—The Supreme Food Council has concluded that eighty millions sterling is required to feed the peoples of the liberated regions and Armenia until next Summer and has decided to ask the Associated Governments how this sum can be provided.

BRITISH MINERS' DEMAND.

FOR 30 P. C. ADVANCE IN WAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 9 a.m., Jan. 18.

The British Miners' Federation Conference has decided by half a million to 23,000 votes to demand thirty per cent. advance in wages and that the war advances be continued. The minority thought that the demand did not go far enough.

FAMINE RELIEF IN EUROPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 18.

WASHINGTON.—The Senate Appropriations Committee has reported favourably on the proposal for appropriation of one hundred million dollars for famine relief in Europe.

DEATH OF AN ART DEALER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 18.

NEW YORK.—The death is announced of the art dealer, Henry Duveen.

FUTURE OF EMPIRE

INDIAN MUSLIM SENT[illegible]T.

PROTEST AGAINST PR[illegible]ED DISMEMBERMENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRA[illegible]S.

A largely attended meeting [illegible]usal-mans of Madras was held yester[illegible]ening on the grounds adjoining the [illegible]etoria Public Hall to petition his [illegible]esty's Government on Turkish affairs, the [illegible] Hon. Mr. Yakub Hasan presiding. Res[illegible]utions were passed appealing to Great Brita[illegible]n and the Peace Conference that the term[illegible] which may be decided to be offered to [illegible] Turkey should be such as to ensure the [illegible]complete safety and integrity of the Tur[illegible]ish Caliphate; that in the event of its be[illegible]ng decided to grant autonomous government [illegible] to Meso-potamia in accordance with the [illegible]common principle affecting all belligerent [illegible] territories, that autonomous government [illegible] so formed should be under the immediate [illegible] suzerainty of the Turkish Empire and [illegible] expressing horror at the rumour that it is [illegible] contemplated to place Mesopotamia under the [illegible] guardianship of H. H. the Aga Khan and [illegible] hoping that there is absolutely no truth in [illegible] his rumour, as the appointment will be view[illegible]d with the utmost disfavour by the Muslim [illegible] world at large.

LATER.

MR. YAKUB HASAN'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Mr. Yakub Hasan, who presided, speaking in Urdu, said among other things if Great Britain ever had any fear of pan-Islamism, surely that body has been laid to rest by this war. Islam as a power has reached its lowest ebb. He asked if the Turkish Empire in Asia, the relic of the once mighty Empire of Islam, was suffered to remain intact, what harm it could possibly do to the British Empire. Continuing, he said:—"I will perhaps be told that Great Britain does not propose to occupy any of the Turkish territories herself. All that she wants is that each community should become independent under a king of its own and that Great Britain will be the friend and protector of all. It is a travesty of truth and mockery to call Egypt and its rulers independent, when British forces and British guns overlook the capital and palace from the brow of Mukatam hill. You can picture her to yourself as independent and self-relying. His Highness the Aga Khan would be, if made, ruler of Mesopotamia." As to material prosperity, he described the condition of India and said, "There will be as much prosperity in Mesopotamia as there is in India, when its resources that are now partially developed are fully exploited by foreigners but and kept on the throne by foreign powers." He proceeded, "Turkish countries are now to attain under British auspices, happiness and prosperity of the kind we enjoy in India. Is the world safe, at such enormous cost, for democracy or superimposed autocracy? We want all Holy Places in Arabia, Palestine, Syria and Mesopotamia, to remain under one Muslim sovereign and that sovereign will be our Khalifa."

AGA KHAN AS RULER OF MESOPOTAMIA.

As to the rumour of the Aga Khan being appointed ruler of Mesopotamia, he said, "There will be strong protest throughout the length and breadth of India if the Aga Khan is appointed ruler of Mesopotamia." Concluding, Mr. Yakub Hasan said, "It is an admitted fact that the immense contribution of India in men, material and money were utilised almost wholly for the subjugation of Mesopotamia, Palestine and Syria and those countries were not invaded for exploitation of territories or sphere of influence of the British Empire, but only to protect India from the attack of Germany. India, therefore, has a right to be heard in the matter of the disposal of the countries temporarily subjugated by means of the forces and resources of India. We Musalmans of India have, therefore, a double right of offering our counsel to Great Britain concerning the fates of Islamic countries, firstly on account of our religious interests and secondly on account of the utilisation of Indian forces, materials and money in the subjugation of these territories.

Official and Personal.

"New India" understands that Mr. Kelkar as convener of the special committee has wired to the Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri and Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer to join the Congress deputation to England and that both have declined. Mr. B. P. Wadia also received, a telegram, but has signified his inability to go on account of work in India.

Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghose, Bengalee member of the Indian Press Deputation to England returned to Calcutta on Friday morning and was given a public reception on arrival.

It is stated the Hon. Mr. A. Muirhead, Agent of the South Indian Railway is to leave on 23rd instant on a deputation to Mesopotamia in company with five other agents selected from among the officers of the Indian railways and after six weeks' work with the deputation he will become the Director-General of Railways in Mesopotamia.

The steamer Chakdiana with about 1,100 troops returning from service overseas is expected to arrive in Karachi on Tuesday morning

MAMLATDAR MURDER TRIAL.

34 OUT OF 52 ACQUITTED

REST CONVICTED OF ARSON AND MURDER.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Jan. 16.

The special tribunal in the Akola Plot Case assembled on the 15th at about 12 o'clock and delivered their judgment. Out of fifty-two accused thirty-four are acquitted and eighteen stand convicted, on both the charges of arson and murder. Tulsiramba a Bhil, who is number thirty-five is found to be the arch-offender and is sentenced to death. The remaining seventeen are transported for life.

In the case of accused number one, Ganesh Jagannath Joshi, the decision is by majority, Rao Bahadur Sathe dissenting. He holds that the case against accused number one is much improved, that there is no evidence on record that he was in the plot to murder the Mamlatdar, that the recorded evidence does not take his case beyond suspicion and that it is idle to say that a petition-writer of his means could wield influence over an unintelligent and a heterogeneous mass of people.

With regard to the other accused the judgment is unanimous. It extends over 45 typed pages.

The Commissioners, after stating the prosecution and the defence case, discuss generally the following three points: (i) The part which the Kolis actually took in the riot and the murder; (ii) The Ambad meeting and (iii) The point as to whether the shooting of the Mamlatdar exasperated the assembly to a violence, the result of which was the murder.

KOLIS' PARTICIPATION.

As to the first point, they disbelieve the prosecution theory that no Kolis took any active and prominent part in the riot, though they do not accept the defence version that the riot was all a Koli affair. They observe, "We have dealt with the police-investigation at this stage because it has some bearing on the controversy with regard to the Kolis. We think it our duty to record our opinion that the prosecution are not justified in saying that no Kolis took an active part in the incidents closely connected with the Mamlatdar's death. We can realise the difficulties of the situation; for instance to issue warrants for the arrest of Kolis might have driven them to become outlaws. Again, it may have been impracticable to secure the presence of the inhabitants of Koli villages at identification Panchnamas, without the use of an amount of force which would have been resented or which would have led to organised resistance. At the same time, we think the prosecution would have been better advised to take their stand upon such genuine grounds and to pursue their investigations against the Kolis who had been identified, rather than suggest the very doubtful theory that no Kolis were among the ring-leaders or prominent offenders."

The second point they discuss is the Ambad meeting. They accept the Ambad meeting as true, but hold that only four, eight, eleven and thirty-five were present in that meeting.

Thirdly, they do not accept the theory that the shots of the Mamlatdar provoked a peaceful mole into an unlawful assembly forming the intention of killing the Mamlatdar.

EVIDENCE OF APPROVERS.

The Commissioners believe the charges against the accused as sufficiently exact and detailed to give the accused notice of what they were charged with. They then proceed to discuss the credibility of the approvers and other witnesses. They accept the story of Rakhama and Nathu as fully reliable. They believe that approver Aba has distorted the real story and that approver Gangaram knows much more than what he has said in Court on oath. They do not accept the evidence of Shankar Naikwadi as reliable. They believe Pandurang Narayan, Govind Naikwadi, Vithal Singh, Uma and the recruits; but characterised Sub-Inspector Murlidhar as a person who behaved cowardly not only in the riot, but also in the witness-box and said of him that he only mentioned those whom he could not avoid mentioning. Then, they proceed to discuss the case and the evidence against each accused. Although the majority of the Commissioners who convicted him do not regard accused number one as having been concerned with the plot at Ambad, still they accept his presence at the riot and believe the speeches which are attributed to him and convict him. There is nothing in the judgment to show that the Commissioners believed number one to be the brain of the movements.

METHODS OF POLICE INVESTIGATION CRITICISED.

The judgment is conspicuous by its non-complimentary attitude to those concerned in the investigation of the crime. The following accused stand convicted:—1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 19 31 34, 35, 41, 50, 51. The rest are acquitted.

It is also curious that two days previous to this judgment the other batch of some 33 accused was let off. They should have been let off either when this case started or when it finished. The case against them is abandoned and their liberty restored after months of arrest and detention as undertrial prisoners.

EAST KHANDESH DIST. CONFERENCE.

The third session of the East Khandesh District Conference will be held at Bhusawal, in the third week of March. The exact dates will be notified later on. The minimum fee for membership of the Reception Committee is Rs. 3.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

FIRST CONVOCATION.

CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

MUNICIFICENT DONATIONS BY MARWARI GENTLEMEN.

(From our Correspondent.)

BENARES, Jan. 17.

The first Convocation of the Benares Hindu University was held this evening in the spacious quadrangle of the Central Hindu College under a tastefully decorated shamiana. The large gathering of spectators included many distinguished scholars and educationists, who had come from all parts of India Several noblemen who had helped the University with large donations were present, prominent among whom were H. H. the Maharaja of Benares, and his heir-apparent and many ladies. On the left on the platform were seated the senators of the Hindu University in their distinctive academical gowns. In front were seated the first batch of graduates who passed the university test in the year 1918. They looked well in their gowns with yellow border and large light green turbans. Conspicuous among them was Miss Birj Kumari, the only lady graduate of the first year.

Punctually at 3 p.m. the officers of the University headed by the Chancellor, H. H. Maharaja of Mysore, walked into the pandal in procession and took their respective seats. The Vice-Chancellor, Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer, then put to the candidates for admission to the degrees the following questions in Sanskrit:—"Do you sincerely promise and declare that if admitted to the degrees for which you are severally candidates and for which you have been recommended you will in thought, word and deed conduct you selves as becomes members of this University? Do you promise that to the utmost of your opportunity and ability you will support and promote the cause of morality and sound learning? Do you promise that you will as far as in you lies uphold and advance social order and the well-being of your fellowmen?" The candidates having answered all the questions in the affirmative were presented in batches by their respective deans and received their diplomas from the hands of the Chancellor. There were two M. Sc.'s, one M.A., five B.Sc.'s; and thirty B.A.'s. Mrs. Annie Besant presented the lady candiate, who received her diploma amidst an enthusiastic ovation.

CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

After the diplomas were conferred, H. H. the Chancellor delivered his address, in the course of which he said that the history of the Benares Hindu University illustrated the unswerving courage of the leaders of the movement, their capacity for sustained effort, their cooperation and their powers of organisation. He recalled with pride and gratitude the pioneer work of the illustrious promoters and the doners and said Lord Hardinge had earned the eternal gratitude of the Hindus by generously permitting the establishment of an institution upon which the entire community had set its heart. He also acknowledged with gratitude the conspicuous services rendered to the cause by Sir Harcourt Butler, who as Education Member helped in passing the Hindu University Act and was still taking a keen interest in their affairs. After deploring the death of Sir Sunderlal and the Maharaja of Jodhpur, he said:—The University was the most striking manifestation of India's effort towards self-determination and self-expression and was an embodiment of the very soul of India. It has much to quicken the confidence of Indians in their capacity to take independent charge of education in all its grades.

WARNING AGAINST SPIRIT OF EXCLUSIVENESS.

He warned them (Hindus) against the temptation of confusing patriotism with blind adoration of ancient days coupled with a feeling of repugnance for everything modern and foreign. "No nation," he said, "is imperished by commerce with other nations; no civilisation can suffer by intercourse with other civilisations and by an intelligent assimilation of the principles, ideas and practises that have proved to be beneficial to other peoples and countries. I trust that the Benares University will gather the fruit of all ages and countries, will keep abreast of modern progress and will bring up her children to become healthy and strong and well fitted to mould the destines of India on the same progressive lines and should develop a culture in its widest sense as embodiment of a new and united India." Some people thought that India was becoming over educated and pointed the large number of students seeking admission into different universities and to the glut that there is in the market for their services. He suggested that the real trouble was not over education but miseducation, by which he meant the wrong kind of education. Doubtless, in early days the necessities of government services had a predominant influence in determining the extent and character of the education given in India and the evil complained of, viz., miseducation, was due to insistence on a type of education which was no longer suited to their conditions, which had been outgrown in most other countries, and which requires to be altered in accordance with the larger conceptions of education now prevailing. One of inevitable results of this policy is the fetish which is still made of government service, which is the be-all and end-all of a majority of the graduates who leave Indian universities. It looks simple to say that popular education cannot in all points be similar to education intended for a limited purpose or for a limited class, but it is the neglect of this that must be held to be responsible for the unsatisfactory aspect on education in India. The more popular a system of education is, the more thorough should be its impregnation with the industrial spirit, which will also have the further effect of giving the precept regarding the dignity of labour more reality than it had possessed so far in India.

His Highness the Chancellor concluded his address by exhorting the new bachelors to practice discipline and to combine in their lives a real sense of religion with true culture.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, Vice-Chancellor then addressed the Convocation. He said that was a landmark in the history of the Hindu University movement, which through the strenuous efforts of its promoters received legislative recognition from the Government of India in October 1915. The first examinations for the degree of this University were held in 1918 and degrees had been conferred that day upon the first batch of its graduates. After deploring the deaths of some of the prominent workers, viz., the late Sir Sundar Lal, the first Vice-Chancellor, and an equally sincere promoter of this movement who helped drafting of the original bill and Sir Gurudas Bannerjee he said:—The movement in favour of multiplication of universities and the formation of universities of a new type different from the one already established is of recent origin in this country as it has been elsewhere. It is partly due to the feeling that the existing universities are not adequate in number to serve the interest of such a large country as ours and partly due to a feeling of dissatisfaction with the existing stype. Such dissatisfaction does not imply any failure or unwillingness to recognise the good that has been done in the country by the existing universities. In spite of changes introduced by the legislation of 1904 the universities in British India continue to be mainly examining bodies. The federal character of the universities, the width of their jurisdiction over wide areas and scattered colleges, the absence of concentration in one locality, are factors which, among others, stand in the way of the existing universities. The federal type of university is not conducive to the growth of a corporate life among constituent colleges or the efficient performance of its true functions by a university. Let me not be understood, however, as suggesting the abolition of federal universities without anything to replace them. Until the time comes when most of the important centres of education in the different provinces can have their own universities, the universities of the affiliating type will unavoidably have to be maintained. Even a federal university with all its shortcomings is preferable to having no university. It was a wise decision on the part of Government of India that Hindu University was not given power to affiliate any institutions outside the city of Benares.

DEFECTS OF EXISTING SYSTEM.

Apart from the dissatisfaction caused by the existing type of university, there has been a growing feeling in the country that the existing system of university education has not been sufficiently correlated to the practical needs of the fast changing material and economic conditions and has not been sufficiently alive to the necessity for the preservation of Hindu culture and ancient learning in the forcible impact of western knowledge and western culture. It is felt that the existing universities had rightly or wrongly neglected the need for religious instruction, had done little for the enrichment of vernacular literature and popularisation of western knowledge and had not sufficiently interested themselves in the promotion of higher technical and vocational education. The objects of the promoters of Hindu University were intended to be accomplished by the creation of a teaching and residential university, insistence upon religious instruction to Hindu students and by the entrusting of the management to a non-official body capable of quicker movement in response to public opinion and freed from some of the inevitable restrictions of State activity. The lines on which the Hindu University has been constituted give us an ample measure of freedom to enable us to satisfy all these needs and our achievement will only be limited by the funds we can secure and by the amount of cooperation and steady effort it may be possible for us to enlist in the work of the University.

PRESERVATION OF HINDU CULTURE.

The Hindu University is not intended to be a reproduction of the type of Indian universities now in existence, but to conform to the best ideals of university organisation. I have heard it said in some quarters that the Hindu University must be of a distinct type, different not merely from the Indian universities of the West. To a certain extent this must be conceded in so far as the Hindu University aims at the preservation of ancient learning and of Hindu culture in the highest sense of the term, the provision of instruction in the sesential principles of the Hindu religion and the investigation of problems peculiar to India and the application of science to Indian conditions. But, in other respects, the ideals of the Hindu University must necessarily be the same a those of the best modern universities of the West. The provisions of equipment and facilities for scientific research, the fearless pursuit and discovery of truth and augmentation of the sum of human knowledge, must necessarily be included among the aims of best universities. It has been observed that the tendency of modern universities is towards specialisation in an extremely narrow field and that it is necessary to correct this tendency by greater co-ordination among the subjects of study and by a comprehensive view of correlations of different sciences. The need is as much felt and emphasised by thinkers in the west as here. A fear has been expressed in some quarters that the teaching in Hindu university might treat everything contained in out Puranas with indiscriminating reverence and as entitled to equal weight and that if, for instance the system of geography or of mythology contained in them were to be taught as a body of facts, it would be rendering itself ridiculous and exercise a mischievous influence. Critics of this sort are unaware that the spirit of rational investigation has always occupied a place in the history of Indian thought and that the principles of interpretation supplied by our Shastras furnish means for sifting essentials of religion from unessential elements. There is no apprehension of the Hindu University following anw such reactionary course.

SCHEMES UNDER CONSIDERATION.

Referrig to certain complaints made as to the management of Hindu University and policy which it has followed, the speaker said in a speech recently made in the South it was observed by Sir Rabindranath Tagore that even in the Hindu University he could find very little that could be called really Hindu. What was probably in the mind of our illustrious be really in the mind of our illustrious countryman was that proper provision had not been made for the teaching of religion in the curricula. As already pointed out religious instructions was one of the objects with which this University was foundde and it is therefore, pledged to provide for such instruction. The subject of proper organisation of religious intruction has been entrusted to a committee of the Faculty of Theology and the preparation of suitable courses is still under consideration. Regarding another complaint that the University has not formulated its ideals or methods to be adopted for their attainment, he said that the ideals cannot well be totally different from those of modern universities of the best type. Theoretically it might be desirable for the University to assume for its domain every department of human knowledge, but financial, regional and other practical limitations must stand in the way of any ambitious assumption of an encyclopaedic character.

APPLIED SCIENCE.

The effect of the limitations will be particularly obvious in departments of Applied Science. What branches of Applied Science can be undertaken by the University must depend upon these limitation and upon the urgency of the needs of the country. The dawn of new era of industrial development is in sight and it is the duty of the Hindu University to undertake training of youngmen in those departments of Applied Scientific knowledge, which are likely to be of the most use in our present condition. In his view, the most important subjects in which this University should provide teaching are Engineering, Agriculture and Commerce. The question has been engaging the attention of the Council of the University, and it has been decided to start a College of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, as being probably the most pressing necessity of the day. Yet another reason for giving precedence to the claims of instruction in engineering is the magnificent donation during the last year by his Highness Maharaja of Patiala of Rs. 5 lakhs for non-recurring expenditure and Rs. 24,000 per annum for the maintenance of chairs for mechanical and electrical engineering. We have fortunately been able to secure the services of Mr. C. A. King Professor of Mechanical Engineering at Sibpur, as the Principal of our Engineering College and a scheme has been prepared by him providing for instruction in mechanical and electrical engineering up to the standard of the B. Sc. in London in these subjects. In agriculture a scheme has been prepared by Dr. Harold Mann of Poona and this also has been referred to a committee for report. His proposals for an Agricultural College and Farm, with all their accessories, also involve an initial expenditure of about 10 lakhs and the gross recurring expenditure of about a lakh. These figures may appear high, but they are certainly not extravagant. Our aim should be to afford the very highest standard of education possible and that any stinting of money in securing efficiency of equipment or staff would be a very unwise piece of economy.

Sir Sivaswamy then announced that His Highness the Maharaja of Benares has promised to grant a permanent lease of 1,200 acres of land adjoining the University grounds to carry out agricultural development of the University. Continuing, he said the University will have fulfilled only a part of its mission if it confines itself to the provision of a sound liberal education for the rank and file of its undergraduates. An equally important if not higher, object is the promotion of original investigation and research. This can only be accomplished by the provision of sufficient facilities for research to the professional staff by the encouragement of post-graduate work by the most brilliant students in seminars and libraries, in intimate association with and under the living inspiration of Professors, who are themselves engaged on original work and by the establishment of residential fellowships and foreign scholarships for research. The importance of this subject has not been overlooked by the Council and the scheme will be carried out as soon as the necessary funds can be made available.

EVIL OF EXAMINATION SYSTEM

I shall now pass on to one or two questions of university reform, which have engaged the anxious attention of all who have devoted any thought to the improvement of our universities. I wish first to refer to the imperative need for mitigating the baneful effects on education of the system of examinations. Even in the old teaching universities of England it has been felt that examinations occupy an undue share of the attention of the students and are inimical to the best interests of education. The conclusions arrived at by the Haldane Commission on University Education in London was that examinations were an insufficient and inconclusive test of a real university education, that due weight should be given to the whole record of the students work in the university and that if scope for individual initiative was to be allowed to the professors and the students were to fully profit by their instruction, it was necessary that, subject to the proper safeguards, the degrees of the university should practically be the certificates given by the professors themselves. Anyone with a knowledge of the state of things in this country will readily admit that examinations have become the ends of student life and have had a disastrous effect upon whole system of education. In the case of a unitary university like ours managed by a non-official body and labouring under no necessity of maintaining a uniformity of standard by a system of external examinations, it should be possible to check the evil either by abolishing examinations or by reducing their importance as qualification for degrees. There may, however, be more difficulty in eradicating the evil than may appear at first sight. The facts that the examination system will continue to flourish in some form or another and be accepted as furnishing a hall mark for the issue of degrees in the adjoining State universities, the unfortunate tendency of large numbers of graduates to seek employment under the Government and the jealous suspicion with which the Government is likely to regard degrees issued upon a system of no public examination as a form of debased coinage and the deep-rooted desire on the part of the parents of students for the attainment of distinction by their sons in the examination races, are some of the factors with which our University will have to reckon in introducing an urgently needed and most wholesome reform. It is also necessary to bear in mind that it will take some time after the University is fully organised for the professional staff to acquire the confidence of the public in their impartiality and standard of judgment. In the meanwhile, it is to be hoped that the maintenance of a prepondrance of internal examiners may be the means of providing a fairer test of education. It may be mentioned in passing that in Japan, to which our countrymen are often disposed to appeal by way of a model, the examinations in the universities are frequently oral and not written and that the marks are neither published nor classified in any way.

COLLEGE COURSE.

Yet another defect in the existing system which obtains in a much more intesified form in this country than in England is the unfitness of a large majority of the students at the school leaving or matriculation stage to enter upon a university course. The remedy in my opinion is not to extend the school course and impose upon students an additional year of instruction under more or less the same class of teachers under whom they are educated up to the Sixth Form, but to treat the Intermediate Examination as the stage at which real university education should begin and to extend the course for the B.A. examination for Pass and Honours' sake to a period of three years, the abler students alone being allowed to take the Honours course and the rest being allowed to take the Pass course. Our university will not have fulfilled its purpose if it retains the defects of the exciting universities and makes no attempt to follow a policy more in keeping with the trend of the best educational opinion.

In concluding his address, the Vice-Chancellor hoped that Kasi (Benares) which has through centuries of political disturbance ever maintained its position as the citadel of Hindu faith and carried the torch of Hindu learning and Hindu culture, will continue to remain a shrine of learning, both Oriental and Western, though its Hindu University, when fully developed.

MUNIFICENT DONATIONS.

The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, then, in a brief speech appealed for further donations and announced that a rich Marwari gentleman of Benares and Calcutta had just contributed rupees one lakh and a half towards the building of students' hostels for the Hindu University and Mr. Laldeodas Doodhwalla, another Marwari gentleman, has signified his intention of paying rupees one lakh for Ayurvedic education to be undertaken by the University. The Convocation then dissolved and the guests were afterwards entertained at a tea party.

REPATRIATED PRISONERS OF WAR.

ANOTHER BATCH EXPECTED ON 24TH JAN.

The Ambulance transport Erinpura left Suez for Bombay on Janudry 12th, having on board 32 repatriated prisoners-of-war as well as a large number of invalided officers and men. The Erinpura may be expected to reach Bombay about 24th.

RANGOON RICE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Jan. 17.

The rice market opened firm to-day and continued so Big mills sold rice for January delivery at Rs. 325 and at Rs. 327-8. Small mills did business at Rs. 340 and Rs. 342-8, but later wanted Rs. 345, buyers offering Rs. 340 without business being done. Paddy is steady at Rs. 115, 116 for rail and Rs. 121 for boat. There is a rumour that the export of the old crop rice of which millers still hold a considerable quantity, may be permitted as Java is a ready buyer at millers' prices, but in view of previous statements as to India's need of rice, this is not likely unless Java sugar is badly wanted by India, when a deal might be arranged. Outside quotations are January Rs. 325/326, February same three months Rs. 327-8. It is reported that licenses upto 40.000 tons for February have been issued.

RANGOON, Jan. 16.

The Rice Market was firm to-day several big mills selling freely at Rs. 327-8 for January delivery of old crop. Medium quality at Rs. 395 and new at Rs. 335 for ready delivery are also reported outside. Sales were at Rs. 325-326 for January, Rs. 326-327-8 for February and Rs. 329-330 for three months. Paddy, which is arriving in good quality, is firm at Rs. 118-120 for rail and Rs. 122-125 for boat.

RESTRICTIONS ON EXPORTS RELAXED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI. Jan. 17.

A press communiqué:—It is announced for general information that a notification revising the existing restrictions on exports from British India will appear in the "Gazette of India" of the 10th (?) January 1919. Very considerable reductions have been made in the list of articles whose export is prohibited, the majority of the items which relate to manufactured articles having been removed. Detailed information can be obtained from the Collectors of Customs at the various ports.

RIGHTS OF LABOUR.

PLEA FOR NEW PERSPECTIVE.

The following editorial notes reprinted from "Indian Industries and Power" of August, 1918, will be read with interest:—

When Indian labour begins to talk about its rights there will surely follow industrial disturbances. The millhands of Bombay have been thinking about their individual rights for some time, and the rising cost of living is stimulating them. We said last month that labour here, as in other countries, will surely demand a larger share in the profits of industry, and it will, with a great deal of righteousness, demand a voice in each industry in determining the conditions under which it will live and work. The Montagu-Chelmsford reform proposals, if passed into law, will tend to develop more rapidly these demands, for the principles of individual rights lie at the very bottom of the civilization developed by England. How are we going to meet Indian labour demands? We should not wait until they are forced upon us by strikes and disturbing agitation. Official figures, which are very incomplete, tell us that there are approximately 7,113 factories employing about 2,000,000 persons, or nearly 7 per 1,000 of the total population. Of these 558,000 are employed in textile industries; 224,000 in mines; 125,000 in transport; 74,000 in food industries; 71,000 in metal industries 48,000 in chemical products, and 45,000 in industries of luxuries. The figures are sufficient to indicate the seriousness of the problem, and it will be a very grave setback to industrial India if two million factory hands dislocate our trade because we have not foreseen and not anticipated their demands for a larger share in the profits of industry and improved the conditions under which they live. At present the everyday life of millhands for instance, is scandal. The squalor of their lives is indefensible when one considers the huge profits which have resulted from their work. Over a year ago the Press called attention to the housing of millhands and this is what it said: "It is no unusual sight to find 15 or 20 persons, of both sexes, lying huddled on the floor of a single room in a stifling atmosphere and a vile stench. A single small window or an open door gives the only ventilation. Furniture there is none beyond a few brass pots and some pegs. The sanitary arrangements are unspeakable. Every noise and smell that occurs in the neighbourhood penetrates the crazy walls and floor and disturbs the sleepers. The chawls are often so rickety that it is a miracle that they do not collapse under their own weight. They seem to be kept up like a house of cards, by the support of their scarcely less rickety neighbours." We have seen no improvement in the housing of the millhands since this statement appeared and, if anything, it has become worse with the diminishing purchasing power of the rupee.

MANIA FOR DIVIDENDS.

The immediate problems are, therefore, housing and sanitation, and mill-owners and employers of labour should begin at once to tackle them. Their dominant thought at present time seems to be money-making and the close retention of power. Employers are more concerned with the production of large output and dividends, and are apparently indifferent to the protection of human life and the health and decency of their employees. We talk glibly about the education of the worker, but we do not realise that in educating the Indian factory hand, we are making him realise that he has been a chattel rather a long time. In future, we must consider Indian labour aspirations. It will immediately be said that our factory hands have no uplifting aspiration; they will, when we have started our educational work and vested them with political power. The present deplorable and disgusting conditions under which they live is a scandal and a reproach to employers. We have heard some employers say that any injection of the milk of human kindness would lead the workers to believe that they were weakening; tha kindness and consideration to them would indicate waning strength. It is a very thin excuse for inexcusable selfishness. It is one of the meanest and most contemptible answers to make. Industries that accept them do not deserre to be encouraged, indeed, they do not deserve to exist. Employers of the type are in more urgen need of help from our educational authorities than the employed.

PENALISING LABOUR.

Many employers are disturbed about the rising cost of labour and material, and some are making the fatal mistake of penalising labour. It is false and callous economy. Modern industrial practice has clearly proved that cheap labour does not result in economy. The late Lord Brassey in his book on "Work and Wages" shows that his father, the great railway contractor, found that when his men had shorter hours and higher pay the actual cost of any piece of work was less than when longer hours were worked or smaller pay was given. The shortening of working hours and higher wages are questions which Indian employers of factory labour will have to face and be ready to answer. The introduction of labour-saving machinery, and the technical training of the more intelligent worker, will help. It will be apparent, however, from the best American and English practice that skilled labour getting good wages and working industriously in a fair working day of eight or ten hours will produce more and better results at a reasonable cost. Besides, there will be saving in power, lighting, supervision and overhead charges.

All these considerations indicate that there should be a change in our indifferent handling of Indian factory labour, and that most careful study and action is necessary. First and foremost the improved housing of the working classes brooks no delay. The inculcation of the elementary principles of sanitation and hygiene too is a very pressing educational necessity. Indian labour takes little pride in personal cleanliness, and it never will so long as it is allowed to live in filthy surroundings; they must be given opportunities for living healthy and clean lives. Secondly, the moral and physical education of the working classes, and particularly technical training in the industrial occupations of the younger members. Employers of factory labour should no longer be allowed to shirk their responsibilities to their employees. It will be futile to try to shift that responsibility from their own shoulders to that of Government. They can make a start by allocating a generous percentage of profits for the amelioration of the conditions which we have touched upon in this article.

CONGRESS DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND.

PASSPORTS TO BE GRANTED TO FIFTEEN.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

It is understood that the Government of India would issue passports for fifteen members of the Congress Deputation to England.

DELAY IN DEMOBILISATION.

DISSATISFACTION IN RANGOON.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Jan. 18.

Men of the Rifle Brigade in Rangoon are greatly concerned at the cable that garrison units must wait for relief until the next trooping season except those medically unfit to stay through another hot weather. It is believed that the men ought to go Home before the hot weather. Many of them are over 60 and have been in Rangoon over three years. The prospect of being demobilised by grades and occupation causes deep dissatisfaction. The removal of graded men in small groups would throw more work on those left. The only way of relieving the situation, says the "Rangoon Times", would be mobilise the I.D.F. and place a sufficient number of men for guard duties until the arrival of relief. The uncertainty as to the future of I.D.F. makes this a very doubtful prospect.

HIGH SALARIES IN MUNICIPALITY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You will please publish the following in your paper as my speech was not reported properly in regard to the discussion on Municipal budget which took place at the Corporation meeting yesterday and give me an opportunity to reply the Hon. Sir D. E. Wacha on my comment on growing high salaries for high posts in the Municipality as compared to those in England and Wales without making proportional increase in the salaries of the low paid Indian clerical and others, tax and increase in the number of scavengers to remove refuse and katchara, in proportion to the increased population, as I could not do so at the meeting according to the rules of debate in the Corporation:—

Sir Dinshaw Wacha said that sometime ago they asked Sir Walter Hughes to find a man for a certain post and he said that he could not get one on a salary of Rs. 2,000 per month. Sir Dinshaw talks of old days. I may say that twenty years back it may have been so and that Indians of high European and Indian qualifications could not be had. I may point out to him that there are at present many Indians possessing even superior qualifications to those officers employed in the Municipality on high salaries. The fact is that no opportunity is given to Indians to show their abilities and capacities in the discharge of responsible work. The other day the Municipal authorities advertised in papers inviting applications for posts of two Engineers for Municipal service, the terms of which are such as would debar Indians however high qualifications and great experience they may possess. Most of the representatives of the people on the Corporation have queer notions about appointing Europeans on high salaries. Sometime back an Indian with superior European Engineering qualifications and experience, who was in the Water Department had to resign, I am told, because his claims had been overlooked by the heads of the department. This is one of the many facts how provision is made to appoint Europeans on high salaries.

If the representatives of the people on the Corporation had taken the trouble of going through the Municipal list they would have found that almost all the high posts have been held by Europeans or Eurasians, some of them without the necessary qualifications compared to the salaries they draw for the post, and would have realised the trend of my comment on the budget discussion. Take for instance the post of the Superintendent of Markets. He is given the post without the necessary qualifications and in contravention of the corporatin Resolution passed in accordance with the recommendations of the 7th International Veterinary Congress of Veterinary Surgeons from all parts of the World held at Baden-Baden Germany.—Yours, etc.,

SUNDERRAO D. NAVALKAR.

316 Princess Street.

Bombay, Jan. 17.

ALL EXEMPTIONS TEMPORARILY WITHDRAWN.

The Exemption Tribunal, Bombay, issued the following communiqué on Saturday:—

The Bombay Exemption Tribunal hereby notify that a grave emergency having arisen in the City of Bombay all exemptions previously granted are temporarily withdrawn except in the case of—

(1) The Bombay Municipality.

(2) Shipping Firms and Firms employed in building or repairing ships.

(3) Mill managers and Heads of Departments in Mills.

(4) Public Utility Companies, viz.:—

(a) The Bombay Gas Company.

(b) The Bombay Telephone Company.

(c) The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company.

(d) The Port Trust.

(e) The Mint.

in whose case the existing exemptions will continue in force.

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INFLUENZA

and

FEVER

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Electro Tonic Pearls.

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Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, ...Rs. 1-4-0
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, ...Rs. 2-0-0

V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

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Market, BOMBAY

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THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 17th Jan; 1919

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.872 Inch.
Temperature of Air	76.5 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.3 ,,
Dew Point	68.8 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.752 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	1.2 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	83.3 ,,
Minimum do.	68.8 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE,ESE,W,NW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	92 Miles.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 18th January 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Hissar reports 0.26in. or rain and Ambala 0.28in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the east and north Punjab. The sky is clear and humidity is in defect at Multan Day temperature is in excess at Ambala and in defect at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 0.47in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal except at Jhansi. Both day and night temperatures are locally above the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies have cleared in Sind, but continue lightly or moderately clouded in Rajputana. Humidity has risen rapidly and in Rajputana it is in excess at most stations. Day temperature is higher than usual at Kotah; night temperature is slightly or moderately above the average in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports 0.30in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in Central India West and are clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is above normal in Gujarat and Central India West and below it in Kathiawar. Day temperature is above the average in north Gujarat and parts of Kathiawar; night temperature is above normal except in Cutch.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the west of the division; Jubbulpore has had 0.57in., Saugor 0.24in., Hoshangabad 1.10in., Khandwa 0.67in. and Amraoti 0.11in. Skies are overcast in the north-western districts and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in considerable excess in the west of the division. Day temperature is considerably below normal in the area of overcast skies and is normal elsewhere; night temperature is generally above the average.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is locally above normal. Night temperature is in slight excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the south Bombay Deccan and north-east Hyderabad; elsewhere they are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal in the north Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is in excess at Malegaon; night temperature is in slight or moderate excess except at Belgaum and Bijapur.

General Remarks.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the east Punjab and the west of the Central Provinces and local rain in Central India West and the south-west of the United Provinces. The disturbance affecting the north-west frontier yesterday has moved eastwards and skies have cleared in Baluchistan and along the north-west frontier. Over the rest of northern and central India weather remains unsettled. Night temperature continues above the average in Rajputana, Central India West, the Central Provinces and the north Deccan.

Some extension of rainfall appears probable into Rajputana and the north Bombay Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on SATURDAY, the 18th of January, 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (17th)	65.6	55.0	91	..	3.85	—2.59
Jask	76.8	66.4	82	..	0.53	—1.50
Do	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	75.5	66.9	71	..	1.52	—0.16
Do	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	67.8	41.8	59	..	0.07	—0.38
Rawalpindi	62.7	40.2	77	..	2.06	—0.25
Lahore	68.2	39.0	92	0.02	0.58	—0.45
Hissar	72.5	42.0	91	0.26	0.32	—0.44
Ambala	73.7	43.1	76	0.28	1.44	—0.47
Delhi	62.8	45.8	72	..	0.68	—0.90
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	75.4	53.9	55	..	0.05	—0.66
Mainpuri	77.2	51.1	58	..	0.08	—0.92
Jhansi	78.6	52.1	95	0.47	1.47	—0.71
Cawnpore	77.0	49.3	62	..	0.11	—0.87
Allahabad	73.0	55.7	96	..	0.08	—0.97
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	72.1	41.2	56	..	0.14	—0.17
Karachi	78.3	59.2	47	..	0.40	—0.01
Ajmer	72.8	55.5	81	..	0	—0.55
Jalgaon	72.6	53.9	64	..	0	—0.56
Kotah	82.4	54.6	47	..	0.30	—0.22
Mount ABU	68.5	52.9	47	..	0	—0.46
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—						
Bhuj	80.8	47.3	45	..	0	—0.18
Dwarka	79.1	58.8	54	..	0	—0.10
Veraval	79.2	61.0	51	..	0	—0.34
Rajkot	87.0	63.0	28	..	0	—0.26
Bhavnagar Para	85.2	58.4	34	..	0	—0.27
Surat	86.0	61.9	66	..	0	—0.28
Ahmedabad	90.0	63.8	69	..	0	—0.18
Deesa	85.0	56.4	40	..	0	—0.18
Neemuch	77.1	53.8	57	0.02	0.09	—0.32
Indore	82.6	57.1	91	0.30	0.68	—0.07
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	65.8	57.1	88	0.57	2.86	+1.07
Saugor	64.3	54.4	86	0.24	1.81	+0.42
Hoshangabad	71.3	55.4	87	1.10	3.43	+2.21
Khandwa	83.4	60.2	86	0.67	0.69	—0.32
Akola	86.0	62.4	79	0.01	1.63	+0.24
Amraoti	83.8	61.8	79	0.11	1.75	+0.27
Nagpur	80.8	60.0	72	0.08	2.29	+0.79
Chanda	87.9	60.0	68	..	0.24	—0.79
Raipur	83.7	58.6	57	..	0.71	—0.03
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.3	70.5	86	..	0.09	—0.47
Ratnagiri	85.9	70.1	70	..	3.41	+2.54
Marmugao	84.4	71.8	85	..	3.01	+1.81
Karwar	87.0	68.5	88	..	4.58	+2.55
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	89.5	59.2	81	0.06	0.21	—0.78
Ahmednagar	84.8	59.9	61	..	0.58	—0.58
Poona	87.4	59.4	81	0.01	1.17	+0.06
Sholapur	86.6	63.2	68	..	1.41	—0.05
Bijapur	84.8	62.9	64	..	0.29	—0.90
Belgaum	84.1	59.9	89	..	4.28	+2.39
Aurangabad	86.7	61.4	55	0.08	1.28	+0.17
Nizamabad (Indur)	80.5	60.9	72	..	2.38	+1.52
Hyderabad	81.3	63.6	74	..	2.79	+1.72
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	91.0	72.7	63	..	0.60	+3.18
Calicut	87.8	72.1	78	..	13.68	+7.43
Cochin	89.5	72.2	64	..	10.92	+2.64
Colombo	88.6	74.5	88	..	9.67	—10.38
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	82.9	66.0	80	..	16.65	+10.44
Bellary	86.1	61.9	74	..	5.01	+3.80
Cuddapah	86.8	63.8	79	..	6.58	+1.86
Madras	84.2	70.6	86	..	50.12	+30.14
Bangalore	81.4	57.1	75	..	7.78	+4.52
Coimbatore	86.2	62.1	67	..	12.07	+7.04
Trichinopoly	90.0	68.6	74	..	13.80	+5.74
Negapatam	83.0	70.9	88	..	42.23	+13.31

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Nearly every mother can feed her baby, now that she has Glaxo to help her; for, if the breast-milk is absent, a mother need not give up all hope until she has tried taking Glaxo herself regularly for a time. The Glaxo should be made rich and strong, and she should take a cupful or two every day. Or she can have milk feedings made with Glaxo.

If the breast-milk is present, but deficient in quantity or poor in quality, it can usually be improved by the mother taking Glaxo herself, as suggested above. But should this not be entirely successful she can still partly feed baby, for she can give him a bottle of Glaxo in turn with the breast without fear of upsetting him, and only a mother who has fed her baby on Glaxo in this way can tell what a comfort it is. Should she have to go away suddenly, should she become sick, or from any cause be delayed and prevented from getting home at baby's regular feeding time—she does not have to hurry, get excited, over-heated, or tired (all of which are bad for a nursing mother—for she knows that baby will have his bottle of Glaxo, will be satisfied and happy and that his next feed can be breast-milk.

Glaxo can be given in turn with or take the place of breast-milk, because it is not an artificial food—there is nothing artificial about it—it is simply pure milk with extra cream and milk-sugar (lactose) (these are in dry form, because the superfluous water (the germ-carrier of milk) has been driven off by the Glaxo process, which prevents the risk of milk-borne disease, and makes the nourishing curd of the milk easily and quickly digestible by every baby from birth.

Doctors and nurses recommend Glaxo as a complete food for baby because they know it is the purest form of milk obtainable, and because it is free from all risk of milk-conveyed tuberculosis, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and other milk-borne diseases.

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STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 0 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 18th January, 1919, was 30.128 inches for temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .019 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 6-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on S8ill. ft.	in.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on S8ill. ft.	in.
	Jan.					Jan.				
Sat.	18	m	0	34	29	10	18	m	6	48	17	5
Sun.	19	m	0	36a	27	3	19	m	6	23a	16	1
		m	1	7	29	5		m	7	22	17	4
Mon.	20	m	1	14a	27	0	20	m	16	57a	16	10
		m	1	37	28	9		m	7	54	17	6
Tues.	21	m	1	52a	26	5	21	m	7	29a	17	9
		m	2	4	27	11		m	8	25	17	10
Wed.	22	m	2	31a	25	9	22	m	8	1a	18	9
		m	2	30	27	2		m	8	56	18	3
Thur.	23	m	3	12a	25	1	23	m	8	34a	19	10
		m	2	58	26	4		m	9	32	18	7
Fri.	24	m	3	59a	24	5	24	m	9	12a	20	10
		m	3	30	25	7		m	10	20	18	11
		s	0a	24	0			m	10	48	21	9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan. 18 (Saturday)	Sunrise.	7h. 15m.	Sunset.	6h. 23m
,, 19 (Sunday)	,,	7h. 15m.	,,	6h. 24m
,, 20 (Monday)	,,	7h. 15m	,,	6h. 24m
,, 21 (Tuesday)	,,	7h 15m.	,,	6h. 25m
,, 22 (Wednesday)	,,	7h 15m.	,,	6h. 26m
,, 23 (Thursday)	,,	7h. 15m	,,	6h. 26m
24 (Friday)	,,	7h. 15m	,,	6h. 27m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 19th, Jan. 2d. 19h. 54.1m. p.m.; First quarter 9d. 4h. 25.2m. p.m.; Full Moon 16d. 2h. 14.4m. p.m.; Last quarter 24d. 0h. 52.0m. p.m.

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CENTRAL RECRUITING BOARD.

PROPOSED REORGANISATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 17.

The Government of India has decided that the functions of Central Recruiting Board should now be definitely held in suspension and that in its place a new board called the Indian Soldiers' Board should be established to advise on questions affecting the interests of Indian soldiers and non-combatants after they have left the colours. Its composition and membership will be the same as that of the Central Recruiting Board, but the honorary secretary of the Indian Imperial Relief Fund will be added as a member and Sir George Lowndes will take the place of Sir William Vincent as president.

A BELGIAN COUNT'S DEATH IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

Count Albert De Borchgraine Altena of Belgium, who had been recently injured in a tramway accident near Kidderpore, died in the Presidency General Hospital late last night. He was the son of a former president of the Belgian Senate and came out to India nearly twenty-four years ago and was well known among the planters in Bihar and in Darjeeling, where he spent much of his time in shooting excursions.

FEMALE EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

A public meeting was held this evening at the Ram Mohan Library under the presidency of Sir Profulla Chandra Ray for the purpose of founding an institution called the "Women's Education Society" with the object of giving an impetus to the cause of education of girls and women in Bengal. Sir Ashutosh Chaudhari said that not a moment should be lost in devising measures for adequate education of Bengalee girls and women. A strong committee with Lady J. C. Bose as secretary was founded to popularise the Women's Education Society.

CENSORSHIP ON "HINDU" WITHDRAWN

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 17.

The "Hindu" writes.—We understand that the censorship which has been exercised over the "Hindu" newspaper sent to Ceylon and the Straits Settlement has been withdrawn.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

(From our Sunday Edition.)

DELHI, Jan. 17.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that the term of office of additional members of the Imperial Legislative Council, both non-officials and nominated officials extended up to 20th July, 1920.

Mr. W. Rice and Sir Arthur Anderson become Additional Members, Imperial Legislative Council vice Lieut.-Colonel S. L. Aplin and Sir Robert Gillan respectively, both of whom have resigned.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. B. N. Mitra posted as Deputy Auditor, N.-W. Railway.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The term of appointment of Mr. A. E. Martineau, C.S., temporary Additional Judge, Punjab Chief Court, extended up to March, 1919. Lieut.-Colonel J. L. Marjoribanks, I.M.S., reverts to Bombay. Professor L. F. Rushbrook Williams, M.A., placed on special duty in the Home Department.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dr. E. J. Butler appointed Joint Director, Research Institute, Pusa. Mr. M. W. Sayer officiates as Imperial Agriculturist, during absence of Mr. G. S. Henderson on deputation under Munitions Board.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. Cunningham posted as Assistant Commissioner, Tank. Major R. E. H. Griffith posted as Assistant Commissioner, Mardan. Major J. A. Brett posted as Political Agent, Dir Swat and Chitral. Mr. H. N. Bolton has been granted one year's leave. Lieut.-Colonel W. J. Keen posted as Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar. Mr. F. S. Madden posted as Vice-Principal, Mayo College, Ajmere.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY. DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. L. Corbett, C.S., officiates as Deputy Secretary, Commerce Department vice Mr. I. D. Elliot reverted to United Provinces.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major H. Barstgew, Commandant, 38th Dogras, promoted Lieut.-Colonel. Captains D. O. W. Lamb, 10th Lancers, A. C. H. T. Revor, 24th Punjabis, C. W. Wallace, 22nd Punjabis, W. Kenworthy, 33rd Cavalry, E. P. Quinan, 27th Punjabis, P. C. R. Dodd, 31st Lancers, and A. R. O. Malloch promoted Majors.

The following are appointed to I.A.R.O.:—Second-Lieutenants G. E. Charlton, H. Parkhouse, C. T. Rogers, C. C. Swayneand, C. A. Boumphrey. Major A. C. Ogg, T. H. Rajputs appointed Assistant Secretary, Army Department, vice Major R. D. Ogilvie. Lieut.-Colonel D. De V. Harvest appointed Cantonment Magistrate, Deolali. Major O. C. Molony appointed Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta. Lieut.-Colonel P. N. Leslie, Supernumerary List, granted extension of leave up to 4th April. Temporary Lieut.-Colonel C. H. McCouney, R.I.M., resigns appointment.

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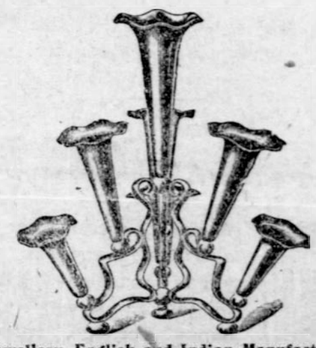

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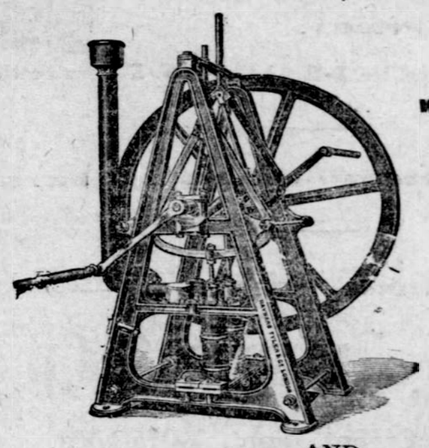

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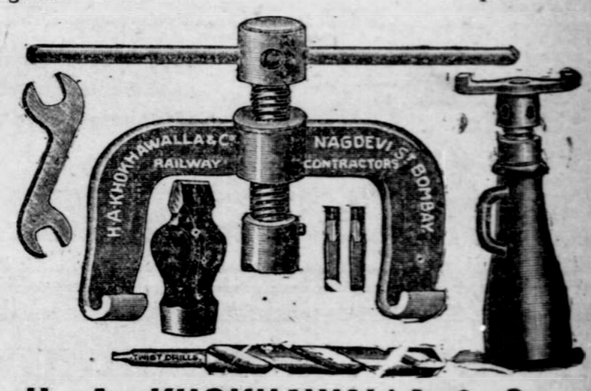

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